The New-York Times.

VOL. XVII......NO. 5182. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 4, 1868. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

A Disgraceful Personal Discussion in the House.

Exchange of Congressional Courtesies Between Messrs. Donnelly and Washburne.

Facts and Rumors Regarding the Impeachment Trial.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 3.

THE DONNELLY-WASHBURNE DIFFICULTY.

The DONNELLY-WASHBURNE affair in the House yesterday, is the chief topic of talk among members of Congress to-day, and it is quite likely to result in a feud of no small magnitude. Mr. DONNELLY and his friends propose an investigating committee into Mr. WASHBURNE's charges, when, if not sustained, a resolution censuring him will be moved. If the charges are not true, Mr. WASHBURNE deserves the censure, and at the same time it is to be hoped that the House will have the decency, not to say dignity, to rebuke Mr. DONNELLY for his indecent language. Granting that his provocation was ever so great, he was utterly unjustified in disgracing the House before the country by his abominable tirade of yesterday. Now that this is a quarrel between two Republicans, there is an excellent chance for the House to assert its dignity without rendering itself liable to charges of partisan action. It was a noticeable fact yesterday that the Speaker was the only person who called either of the gentlemen to order. This he did repeatedly, and did all in his power to check the disgraceful flow of vituperation and saloon Billingsgate, but the House, apparently relishing the matter, paid no attention to the Speaker's admonitions, and the gentleman from Minnesota proceeded at the top of his bent until his vocabulary and his strength were exhausted.

THE IMPEACHMENT PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. BINGHAM will begin the final argument in the case to-morrow, and does not intend to occupy more than two sittings of the Court. As is well known, he speaks with great force and rapidity of utterance, and he can say as much in two days as Mr. EVARTS or Mr. CURTIS would in three, in their more deliberate manner. The case will therefore go to the Senate on Tuesday night; but at least one day afterward will be occupied on the several propositions before it affecting the final debate. These, in brief, are; First, a proposition to limit debate on all the eleven Articles to fifteen minutes to each Senator; second, prescribing the manner in which Senators shall respond when called on to record their finding on the Articles; third, proposing that a majority of the Senate shall be sufficient to inflict the punishment of disqualification, in addition to removal from office. The verdict of the Senate will therefore not be rendered before Friday or Saturday in all probability.

PAY DEPARTMENT INVESTIGATIONS.

The Pay Department Investigating Committee Hon. W. S. LINCOLN, Chairman, which resumed its sessions yesterday, have obtained possession of a number of the checks and accompanying vouchers forged by the famous LOEWENTHAL, and with them as an exceedingly available clue to the irregularities practiced by some of the subordinate officers of the Department, are enabled to proceed in their investigations with great effect. The Committee is acting with scrupulous fairness in its investigations, as it has allowed Gen. BRICE to make explanations, and has examined some of his subordinates for the purpose of allowing them to exculpate themselves if possible.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The average receipts during the past week from the internal revenue were $640,000 a day. This is a decrease of nearly $300,000 per diem from the estimates of the Treasury officers, and is mainly owing to the failure to collect the whisky tax.

GOLD AND SILVER MINING.

The Secretary of the Treasury transmitted to the House of Representatives yesterday a report by JAMES W. TAYLOR, Special Commissioner for the collection of statistics of gold and silver mines and mining east of the Rocky Mountains, which was referred to the Mining Committee, and ordered to be printed. Besides a general review of the operations of the year 1867 in New-Mexico, Colorado, Eastern Montana, Dacotah, Minnesota and the gold districts of the Alleghany range, this report refers to the mining interests of the British Territories, especially to the new discoveries on Lake Superior and at Madoc. A full account of the Nova Scotia gold-field is added. Among other topics, prominence is given to the probabilities of increasing the water supply of the Western plains by means of Artesian wells, the recent discoveries of coal along the Eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, and the most practicable means of reducing the oppressive rates of transportation west of the Rocky Mountains. This last discussion, he says, brings forward the necessity of a national railroad system through the Northern and Southern, as well as the central tier of Western States and Territories. It is understood that the Secretary of the Treasury has continued the Mining Commission of the Department, directing a special inquiry into the best methods for the economical reduction of the obstinate sulphurets which have hitherto obstructed the economical reduction of the gold-bearing rock.

SPECULATIONS REGARDING IMPEACHMENT.

Manager BINGHAM will occupy two days, if not three, in closing the argument in the impeachment case. All the Senators have, during the trial, been remarkably silent, even among their most intimate friends, as to how they will vote on the subject; and, therefore, what the course of each will be is a matter of inference or conjecture. During the past week outside parties in favor of conviction, and those against it, have expressed alternate hopes and fears. Much money has been staked on the result. The former are now offering bets more freely than heretofore.

DELEGATES TO THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

A meeting of the Soldiers' National Executive Committee was held here Saturday evening. Members from thirteen States were present. Resolutions were adopted authorizing the various State delegations to fill up all vacancies from soldiers of their respective States who shall be present at Chicago. The headquarters of the Committee after the 15th inst. will be at the Matteson House, Chicago. Returns have been received from nearly all the States, and the Committee feel assured that it will be the largest delegated Convention ever held in this country.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 2.

The Senate reassembled at 12 o'clock, and the Court was immediately opened in due form.

Mr. STANBERY resumed the floor, introducing the continuation of his remarks by thanking the Senate for the courtesy shown him in an early adjournment last evening, and saying that he had been greatly benefited by the consequent rest. After then expressing in advance his confidence of a speedy acquittal, based on a thorough examination of the case which showed that not a shadow of a case had been made out, he proceeded with his argument as printed.

At a quarter before one o'clock, Mr. STANBERY showing evident signs of fatigue, Senator JOHNSON approached and apparently made a suggestion, in reply to which Mr. STANBERY said it would relieve him very much if his young friend could be permitted to read his remarks.

Senator ANTHONY said, in order to relieve the counsel, he would move that the Senate adjourn until Monday.

Several Senators—"No! No."

In reply to an inquiry by the Chief Justice, Mr. STANBERY said he did not ask it, and Mr. W. F. PEDDRICK, formerly of the Attorney-General's office and who has assisted the counsel during the trial, then proceeded to read from printed slips, in a loud and clear voice, and with good emphasis.

At a quarter before three o'clock Mr. STANBERY resumed the floor and concluded his address at 3:10.

The Court then, on motion of Mr. HOWARD, adjourned to Monday next.

The Senate took up the amendments to the Naval Appropriation bill, which, on motion of Mr. MORRILL, were non-concurred, and Messrs. MORRILL, (of Maine,) CONKLING and GRIMES were appointed as a Committee of Conference on the part of the Senate.

The Senate at 3:15 adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. PAINE introduced a resolution, which was adopted, calling on Gen. GRANT to furnish the number of votes recently cast in Arkansas on the adoption of the Constitution for that State.

The members then went to the Senate.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

When the members returned from the Senate, Mr. DONNELLY obtained unanimous consent to make a personal explanation. On the 20th of March last he asked leave to introduce a bill to grant land for the construction of a railroad from Taylor's Falls, by way of Fort Cloud, to the Western boundary of the State of Minnesota. He had asked that it be referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and printed. Objection was made by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. WASHBURNE,) and he heard no other objection. It subsequently seemed, however, that Mr. HOLMAN had objected. He went to Mr. WASHBURNE and informed him that he was about going to Connecticut to labor in behalf of the Republican Party, and therefore he would be obliged to him if he would withdraw his objection, so that he might introduce the bill. His answer was that Mr. HOLMAN had objected. He then went to Mr. HOLMAN, and that gentleman, though opposed to him in politics, said he would not interfere to prevent the reference of the bill. But Mr. WASHBURNE renewed his objection. Stung with indignation at the conduct of Mr. WASHBURNE, he sat down and wrote a letter to Mr. FOLSOM, of Taylor's Falls, merely stating the facts.

The letter was then read, in which it was stated that it seemed that Mr. WASHBURNE resisted every effort of his to procure legislation for the benefit of his constituents.

Mr. DONNELLY added that Mr. WASHBURNE had a brother there who sought to support him as a member of Congress. His letter having been published in the papers Mr. WASHBURNE wrote one without a parallel in the history of Congress, and so shocking and offensive and outrageous in its character that he would not now have it read were it not that justice demanded the reading.

Mr. WASHBURNE's letter was dated Washington, April 10, and was addressed to Mr. FOLSOM, at Taylor's Falls, in which he stated that Mr. DONNELLY seemed to be searching for sympathy, and asks Mr. FOLSOM to look at Mr. DONNELLY's Jesuitical performance, Mr. DONNELLY knowing that the bill had not the ghost of a chance, as there was but little land to go to Minnesota. And it was further stated that Mr. DONNELLY might have introduced his bill four months earlier than the period at which he sought to introduce it. How contemptible must any representative appear who was found guilty of attempting to impose on his constituents. From his knowledge of the character of Mr. DONNELLY, he (Mr. WASHBURNE) had become extremely suspicious of anything which he (Mr. DONNELLY) proposed. He left Philadelphia between two days, changing his name, and also changing from a Buchanan Locofoco, made his appearance in Minnesota as an office beggar. It was one of Mr. DONNELLY's schemes of plunder which made Mr. WASHBURNE oppose him. He trusted this, his (Mr. WASHBURNE's) record, was not stained with venality, corruption and crime; every corrupt measure in Congress had received Mr. DONNELLY's support.

The letter of Mr. WASHBURNE having been read by the Clerk, Mr. DONNELLY remarked that he was certainly justified in the declaration he had made—that the annals of Congress presented no parallel to that letter, and he thought he should establish that there were in that letter twenty-three distinct statements which were twenty-three distinct falsehoods. He should attempt to deal with them as rapidly as possible.

Mr. DONNELLY went on to explain that he had only received the draft of the bill on the 2d of March; that he had asked leave to introduce it on the 20th; that Mr. WASHBURNE had objected; that he (Mr. DONNELLY) had then gone to Connecticut to aid the Republican party in the canvass in that State. He expressed his belief that the objection made by Mr. WASHBURNE has sprung from personal and malicious motives, and remarked that that gentleman could not speak the truth when the truth would best serve his purpose. Having referred to and examined other points in Mr. WASHBURNE's letter, Mr. DONNELLY went on to speak of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Wisconsin, as "mousing around" in reference to some other bill.

The Speaker interrupted and said that that was not parliamentary language toward a member who was absent and who was not involved in the controversy.

Mr. DONNELLY said he would withdraw the remark.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, expressed the hope that the party would be allowed to go on.

Mr. DONNELLY, after passing from that part, referred to the charge in Mr. WASHBURNE's letter, that his (Mr. DONNELLY's) opposition to the bill offered some time since by Mr. WASHBURNE, of Wisconsin, to reduce the fares on the Pacific Railroad, might be attributed to the fact that he had a free pass to ride over the road, declared that he had never ridden over a mile of the road, and did not expect to until it was completed from the Mississippi to the Pacific. It would be a consolation then to know that this mighty work had been resisted and opposed by every blatant, loud-voiced, big-chested, small-headed, bitter-hearted demagogue in all the land. [Laughter on both sides of the Chamber.] Referring to the charge made against him in Mr. WASHBURNE's letter, of his being an "official beggar," Mr. DONNELLY said: An "official beggar!" and that from a gentleman bearing the name which he does! *Et tu Brute!* An "official beggar!" Why, Mr. Speaker, when I entered the State of Minnesota it was Democratic; when I entered the county in which I live it was two to one Democratic. I asked no office; I expected none. But the charge comes from such a quarter that I cannot fail to notice it. The gentleman's family are chronic office beggars. They are nothing if not in office; out of office they are miserable, wretched God forsaken—as uncomfortable as that famous stump-tailed bull in fly-time. [Laughter.] This whole trouble arises from the persistent determination of one of the gentleman's family to sit in this body. Every young male of the gentleman's family is born into the world with M. C. franked on his broadest part. [Laughter.] The great calamity seems to be that God in his infinite wisdom did not make any of them broad enough to make room for "U. S. S." [Laughter.] There was room for "U. S.," but the other "S." slipped over, and "U. S. & Co." is the firm. [Laughter.]

The Speaker interrupted Mr. DONNELLY and reminded him that his language was beyond the usual limit of parliamentary propriety.

Mr. WASHBURNE again expressed his desire that the "party" should be permitted to go on.

Mr. DONNELLY said he was sorry to transgress the proper limits of debate, but the House would perceive that the character of the letter on which he was commenting made him speak under some feeling. I was drawn into it, he said, by the charges made against my personal character, by the vile insinuation contained in that letter, that I was a fugitive from justice, and that I fled from the city of Philadelphia under suspicious circumstances between two days. This, Mr. Speaker, is an absolute, unqualified, unmitigated falsehood, and but for the respect which I have for you and for this House, I would use stronger language. Mr. DONNELLY then went on to refute the charge, and had read by the Clerk a letter from the Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, with whom he (DONNELLY) had studied law, speaking in strong terms of the probity and purity of his (DONNELLY's) character, and the public esteem in which he is held in that community.

Mr. DONNELLY then went on to say: I stand here repeating the challenge that, if anywhere on God's earth, down in the mire of filth and all nastiness, the gentleman can pluck up anything which touches my honor, let it come; I shall meet it on its merits. I have gone through the entire catalogue; I have analyzed the entire contents of the gentleman's foul stomach; I have dipped my hands in its gall, and I have examined the half-digested fragments which I find floating in the gastric juice; but if it is possible for the gentleman from Illinois, by his peristaltic action, to bring up anything more loathsome, more disgusting, than he has vomited over me in that letter, in God's name let it come.

The Speaker again interrupted Mr. DONNELLY, and reminded him that his language was out of order.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, again repeated the hope that the "party" might be permitted to go on by unanimous consent.

Mr. DONNELLY went on and stated that the charges were not original; that they had been got up by one of the editors of the St. Paul *Press*, a man named DRISCOLL, who had visited Philadelphia and had played the detective there for some days and had returned, having found nothing affecting his (Mr. DONNELLY's) reputation. But it seems, he continued, that these charges are brought up here again. I shall not stop to answer fully that splendid passage in SHAKESPEARE which my friend from Iowa (Mr. PRICE) was compelled to quote the other day against the gentleman from Illinois: "Who steals my purse steals trash; 'tis something, nothing, 'twas mine, 'tis his, and has been slave to thousands; but he that filches from me my good name, robs me of that which enriches not him, and makes me poor indeed." Why, Mr. Speaker, the cringing sneak thief, who picks your pocket or steals your overcoat is a Christian gentleman compared with that monster who would rob you of the precious mantle of your reputation and leave you shivering before the contempt of the world. The assassin who strikes you down in your blood leaves at least your memory sacred among men, and your grave may be bedewed with the tears of affection; but he who would assassinate your reputation, who would strike at the life of your character and befoul you, who would cover you all over with "night-soil," is a wretch whom it were base flattery to call "coward." Beside such a man the memory of BOOTH grows respectable.

Mr. DONNELLY then went on to refer to the charge that he had changed his politics, and declared, in answer to it, that he had become a Republican twelve years ago, and that his Republican politics were almost coëval with the birth of the party.

The hour allowed for debate having expired, a motion was made that Mr. DONNELLY be allowed to proceed.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, again expressed the wish that "the party" might be permitted to go on. There being no objection,

Mr. DONNELLY said: I thank the House and "that other party" for their courtesy. [General laughter.] I will not notice all the charges which crawl over all the surface of the letter, as vermin crawl over the body of some beggar, but there is one other personal charge, that I have changed my name. The intention of the gentleman is to give out not only that I was a fugitive from justice, but that I was travelling under an *alias*. Mr. Speaker, I was, within a few hours after my birth, baptized IGNATIUS DONNELLY; I am IGNATIUS DONNELLY to-day, and with God's help I expect to remain so until the end of my career. If I should ever be inclined to change my name, it seems to me that I would take that of ELIHU. [General laughter and enjoyment of the same on both sides of the House.]

Mr. WASHBURNE was understood to say that then he would change his name.

Mr. DONNELLY retorted: If I thought the gentleman would change it, it would be an inducement to me to retain it. But what is the meaning of that attack? It means this: The gentleman has cracked his whip over members of this House, and has been the natural successor here of those old slave lords who used to crack their whips here. "His vaulting ambition has overleaped itself." Not satisfied to assail us here, to vituperate us here, he is going to mould the next Congress, and he is sailing into our districts to tell the people whom they shall select and whom they shall not select. My friend (Mr. PRICE) meets, in the newspapers of his district, the assaults of the gentleman. He is ranging the whole amphitheatre. Why does he do this? There is a simple explanation, which is given out in my district, and which is one of the great arguments why they should send the distinguished gentleman's brother to this House, namely, that he owns Gen. GRANT; that he carries U. S. GRANT in his breeches pocket. Why, Sir, he already feels on his shoulders the cares of empire. He is already forecasting Cabinets, disposing of foreign missions, setting men up and putting them down. Has he not lived in the same town with Gen. GRANT? Should he not, therefore, perforce, be the Warwick, the King maker, the power behind the Throne? I never could account for the singular fact that he lived in the same town with Gen. GRANT except on that great principle of compensation which runs through the created world. The town of Galena having for so many years endured the gentleman, God Almighty felt that nothing less than ULYSSES S. GRANT could balance the account. [Laughter.] Josh Billings, talking of compensation, says: "It is a question whether the satisfaction of scratching will not pay a man for the punishment of the itch." I leave the gentleman's constituents to apply the parable. I bow in profound admiration before the genius of ULYSSES S. GRANT. I recognize him as the greatest, bravest and wisest intellect of this generation. I cannot think that he will degenerate into becoming a puppet to be played by wires held in the hands of the gentleman from Illinois, or that he will degenerate into a kind of a hand-organ to be toted around on the back of the gentleman from Illinois, while the whole family sit on the top of the machine grinding and catching pennies like a troupe of monkeys. [General and continuous laughter.] I would say to ULYSSES S. GRANT, if it was in my power to whisper anything in his ear, to take counsel by that profound remark of Aminadab Sleek, when he said, "You all expect to get into Heaven by holding on to my coat-tail, but I'll fool you all; I'll wear a monkey-jacket." [Laughter.] Gen. GRANT has got to wear that political monkey-jacket. We had Gen. GRANT up in Minnesota, and of course the distinguished gentleman from Illinois was with him, and when Gen. GRANT was serenaded, the gentleman from Illinois stuck his head out of the window and thanked the crowd; and when they rode in an open barouche together and the crowd hurrahed, the gentleman from Illinois laid his hand upon his heart and bowed his profound acknowledgments. The people out there were in great doubt which was GRANT and which WASHBURNE, and they came to the conclusion that the quiet little gentleman must be the fourth-class politician, and that the pretentious fussy individual was the conqueror of LEE. [Laughter.] Old JESSE GRANT, it is said, remarked on that occasion; "'Pears to me that WASHBURNE thinks he owns LYSSES; but he don't own me—not by a darned sight." [Laughter.] Shall the two names go down into history together—GRANT and WASHBURNE? Why, Mr. Speaker, the intellect of GRANT is like some of those ancient warehouses in the great cities of the older world, where floor above floor, and cellar descends below cellar, all packed full to overflowing with the richest merchandise. The intellect of the gentleman from Illinois is like some of those establishments that we see in Pennsylvania-avenue, where the whole stock in trade of the merchant is spread out in the front window, and over it a label, "Anything in this window for one dollar." [Laughter.] He is the cheap "John" of legislation, and that he should attempt to rule and sway Gen. GRANT is not consistent with probabilities. Lord Dundreary was once asked why it was that a dog wags his tail. "Why," says his Lordship, "the reason is because the dog is greater than the tail. If it were otherwise," says that profound thinker, "the tail would wag the dog." [Laughter.] Here was an instance, Mr. Speaker, where the smallest kind of a rat-terrier's tail attempts to wag a Newfoundland dog. "CROMWELL, I charge thee fling away ambition; by that sin fell the angels." How, then can WASHBURNE hope to profit by it? The gentleman should take counsel by that proverb of the Romans—*Exquovis ligno non fit Mercurius* which may be freely rendered—"You cannot make a statesman out of every demagogue." Mr. Speaker, I tremble for my country. Is it true that eighty years of Republican Government have rendered us so low that there is but one honest man in this House—but one LOT in all this Sodom? [Laughter.] Does no voice but his ring out amidst cliques and conspiracies and rings? Will no voice be heard in the future assuring this House that its members are all a pack of knaves, that the country is going to ruin, and concluding with that favorite quotation of his from the vast stores of his erudition, "Shake not thy grey locks at me! Thou can'st not say I did it!" given with a roar like a wounded gorilla and a rush to the cloak-room amid the shouts and laughter of the House?

Mr. DONNELLY then went on to draw a fancy sketch of Mr. WASHBURNE as he might appear in the Congress of the Heavens, addressing the archangels and angels—how he would sail into them—how he would rout them, horse, foot and dragoons—how he would attack their motives and fling insinuations at them—how he would declare for economy that the wheels of the universe must be stopped, for they consumed too much grease, and that all the expenditures should be stopped except that which would construct for the gentleman an extra water closet. One word in conclusion. The gentleman has assailed me, and it is but right that I should put his own character in the balance. What great measure, in his sixteen years of legislation, has the gentleman ever augmented, what liberal measure has ever met with his support? What original sentiment has he ever uttered? What thought of his has ever risen above the dead level of the dreariest platitudes? If he lay dead to-morrow, in this chamber, what heart in this body would experience one sincere pang of sorrow? Who is there in this House whom he has not assailed? He told the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. WOODBRIDGE) the other day, that every corrupt and profligate measure that was pressed in this body had met with his support, and when the gentleman from Vermont rose upon him he cringed out of it like a whipped spaniel. Did he not say to my friend from Pennsylvania (Mr. O'NEILL) the other day that he would say, (for that is the gentleman's way of making an insinuation,) "that the gentleman was one of a ring to swindle his country." Has he not attacked my friend Mr. PRICE, of Iowa, and aspersed his motives in his legislation in this body? He has sought to build himself up on our dishonor—to glorify himself in our disgrace—to pollute and befoul and traduce the very body of which he is a member. His harangues are the staple of the newspapers of the opposition. We meet his charges on the stump. He has lowered, by his wholesale, reckless assaults on the honor and character of the members, the standard of this body; he has furnished arguments for the wit of Dan Rice; he has furnished substance for the slanders of the pot-house. Mr. Speaker, I need enter into no defence of the Fortieth Congress. In point of intellect, of devotion to the public welfare, of integrity, of personal character, it will compare favorably with any Congress that ever sat since the foundation of the Government. It is illustrated by names that would do honor to any nation in any age of the world. If there be in our midst one low, sordid, vulgar soul, one barren of mediocre intelligence, one heart callous to every kindly sentiment and to every generous emotion, one tongue leprous with slander, one mouth which is like unto a den of foul beasts giving forth deadly odors; if there be here one character, which, while blotched and spotted, yet raves and rants and blackguards like a prostitute; if there be here one bold, bad, empty, bellowing demagogue, it is the gentleman from Illinois.

The Speaker with severity in his tones stated to Mr. DONNELLY that his remarks were not honorable to the House of Representatives, of which he was a member, and that although the House tolerated them, the Chair could not consent that they should go on the record except with this protest.

Mr. DONNELLY begged pardon of the House, and said he had no desire to trespass on its rules, or to offend its sense of propriety; but the House would acknowledge that no man who ever sat in this body had met with so vile, so extraordinary, so cruel an assault as that of which he had been a victim. He called the House to witness that he had never before violated its rules, nor said a discourteous word to any member. He hoped the House would pardon the natural heat which he had exhibited.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, said: During my entire time of service in this House I have never asked leave to make a personal explanation, and I never expect to. The party from Minnesota has had the letter which I wrote to a gentleman in that State read to the House, and it goes upon the records of the House and on the records of the country, and there it will remain for all time. Every assertion made in that letter is true, and whoever says it is not true, states what is false. If I were called upon, and I desire only to say that if I, under any operation of circumstances, were ever called upon to make a personal explanation in reply to a member, it would not be to a member who had committed a crime; it would not be to a member who had run away; it would not be to a member who had changed his name; it would not be to a member whose whole record in this House is covered with venality, corruption and crime.

The Speaker remained the gentleman that his remarks were not parliamentary.

Mr. WINDOM (Mr. DONNELLY's colleague,) requested that Mr. WASHBURNE's words be taken down by the Clerk, but he soon afterward withdrew the request at the advice of friends, saying, "On the conclusion of the gentleman's remarks he would ask leave to introduce a resolution of censure."

The Speaker replied that according to the custom of the House, no business could be transacted unless the House return from the Senate before 3 o'clock, and in pursuance of notice given.

Mr. WINDOM then asked unanimous consent to introduce his resolution.

The Speaker said that could not be done. When the members returned to their hall this afternoon the gentleman from Minnesota asked leave, which was granted, to make a personal explanation involving a controversy between himself and the gentleman from Illinois. The House saw fit to have debate without legislative action. No business could be transacted, this being the understanding. Gentlemen who were absent would have occasion to complain.

Mr. WASHBURNE—I said I should not reply to such a member, and I wish to say further—

The Speaker, interrupting him, stated the reason why he ruled the gentleman from Illinois out of order. It was owing to the gentleman's attitude, gestures and language to the gentleman from Minnesota. The Chair reminded the gentleman from Illinois, as he several times reminded the gentleman from Minnesota and the House, that his remarks were not parliamentary, and should not go to the people at large.

Mr. WINDOM gave notice that when the House again met for business he would offer his resolution of censure against Mr. WASHBURNE.

Mr. WASHBURNE, I shall certainly be very unwilling to be considered out of order, and am sorry the Chair supposed that I violated any rule of the House. I was merely stating what I should do under certain circumstances.

The SPEAKER—If the gentleman's remarks were not intended for the gentleman from Minnesota, at whom he was looking, then they were not out of order.

Mr. WASHBURNE—I repeat, if I were called upon to make a personal explanation, I should not make it with a member who is covered over with crime and infamy, whose record is stained with every fraud, whisky and other frauds—with a man who has proved false alike to his friends, his country, his constituents, his politics, his religion and his God.

The House at 4:40 o'clock adjourned.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN STEAMSHIP UNION.

The steamship *Union*, which left Bremen April 18 and Southampton April 21, arrived at this port yesterday, with two days later advices than were at hand by the *Java*.

ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

Banquet of the Knights of St. Patrick—Speeches by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the Prince of Wales.

On Saturday, April 18, the Prince of Wales was invited to the Order of the Knights of St. Patrick. In the evening of that day the Lord Lieutenant entertained the Knights, the Royal visitors, and a select company numbering over 120 guests, in St. Patrick's Hall. All the Knights wore their mantles, and his Excellency displayed on his breast the badge of the Order. The banquet was given upon a scale of splendor befitting the occasion and the munificence of the Viceroy. The band of the Grenadier Guards was stationed in the gallery and played several Irish melodies during the evening. After the toast of "The Queen" had been proposed and drunk with loyal cordiality,

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant rose and said:

YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS, MY LORDS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I have now to ask you to join with me in doing full justice to the toast which it is my great privilege and honor to propose—a toast, I may say the most important and interesting that has been proposed in our generation in this hall, dedicated as it is to the stately ceremonies of the Knightly Order of which so many distinguished representatives are here to-day—I mean the health of our illustrious guest and Chief Knight who has honored us with his presence this evening—the Prince of Wales. [Applause.] My Lords and gentlemen, I need not tell you that the presence of that illustrious Prince here is of no ordinary significance and import, still less need I offer a welcome to our illustrious guest on behalf of Ireland—that welcome has already been fully and unreservedly given by the Irish people themselves. [Hear, hear.] The shouts of acclamation that for four successive days have rung in our ears, the thunders of applause and congratulation that have greeted the illustrious Heir of these kingdoms in the streets to-day, will have shown him, better than any words of mine, the kindly nature of the Irish people, and the attachment that may be awakened in their generous and cordial hearts. [Applause.] They know and believe that in assuming the Mantle and Collar of the Patron Saint of Ireland our illustrious guest has inaugurated no empty pageant, but rather the promise of an era of increased and mutual attachment and confidence between the people of this country and his illustrious House [hear, hear;] a hope enhanced, if I may be permitted to say so in his presence, by the cordial bearing and great and universal personal popularity of his Royal Highness. [Applause.] But, my lords and gentlemen, I should say that the days of chivalry were indeed gone by were it possible, in an assemblage of knights on this occasion not to proffer also our heartfelt thanks and homage to the illustrious and noble lady, the consort of our royal guest, on this the first occasion of her visit to Irish shores. [Applause.] There is no man worthy of the name of Irishman, whether he be the coroneted peer, the installed knight, or the hardy and stalwart son of the soil, who has not felt the fair presence of that illustrious lady as a ray of sunbeam gilding the Irish horizon. [Great applause.] I ask you, then, my Lords and gentlemen, to join with me in drinking health, long life and every happiness to our illustrious guest and Knight, and to the royal and lovely lady who bears his name and shares his honors. I give you the health of "The Prince and Princess of Wales." [Applause.]

The toast was drank with enthusiasm.

His Royal Highness, in returning thanks, said:—

"Your Excellency, your Royal Highnesses, my Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—In the name of the Princess of Wales and myself, I beg to tender you my warmest thanks for the very kind an flattering manner in which this toast has been proposed, and for the cordial way in which it has been received by the company present here this evening. Under any circumstances I should feel it a great honor to have my health proposed by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, but to-night the circumstances under which it has been proposed are peculiar, for I appear here as a Knight of the Illustrious Order of St. Patrick. (Applause.) I can assure you that I feel very proud to wear this evening for the first time the star and ribon of this illustrious Order; and I am very grateful to Her Majesty the Queen for having given it to me. On former occasions I have received the Orders of Great Britain from Her Majesty's own hands; and, although I cannot but regret that on this occasion she has not been able to give this Order to me herself, still it was the Queen's wish that I should receive it on Irish soil, from the hands of her representative, the Lord-Lieutenant. [Applause.] This Order was first founded, now more than 80 years ago, by my great-grandfather, King GEORGE III., and was instituted by him as a mark of his goodwill and friendship toward this country, and it is my hope that, as his great grandson, having to-day received it on Irish soil, I may also be instrumental in evincing in this country, in the name of my sovereign and my mother, her good will and friendship toward Ireland. [Applause.] I feel also proud that I have been not only invested with the insignia of this Order, but installed in the magnificent Cathedral of St. Patrick, for the restoration of which we are indebted to the great munificence of a private gentleman of Ireland, whose name is so well known that I need not mention it to you, more particularly as I have the pleasure of seeing him at this table. (Applause.) My Lords and gentlemen, I am very glad to have this opportunity of stating to you, on behalf of the Princess and myself, how deeply gratified we are by the reception which has been accorded to us in this country, not only, as the Lord-Lieutenant has observed, by the higher classes, but by the sons of the soil as well. (Applause.) After the sad times of the past year it might, perhaps, have been thought by some that our reception would not have been all that could have been wished. I myself felt confident that it would, and my hopes have been indeed realized. I beg, therefore, to offer, not only to those present who participated more immediately in our reception, but to the whole Irish people, our thanks for the cordial, hearty and friendly welcome which we have received. [Applause.] I will not weary you with more words, but thank you once more for the honor you have done us in so heartily drinking our health.

His Royal Highness spoke with an unaffected earnestness, which deepened the impression left by his words.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

A Reliable Statement in Regard to the Attitude of Russia—Disposition of the European Powers—Possible Consequence of Prussian Neutrality.

The following document, understood to be from a well-informed and authentic source, has been published, by order, in the St. Petersburg *Birjevira Vedomosti:*

"An opinion has lately arisen in Russian society that the present is a most favorable moment for solving the Eastern question in a way advantageous to ourselves. 'Now or never' is the watchword that may be frequently heard. This confident belief is based on the consideration that Austria is too weak to offer us any serious resistance, while Prussia is supposed to be little interested in the Eastern question, and ready to show us full play in Turkey, if only we do not prevent her unifying Germany. Of NAPOLEON it is assumed that, however eager to interfere in the East, his hands are tied by the German and Roman difficulties. Let him, it is said, meddle with Turkey, and Prussia will cross the Main, while Italy will no longer respect the Roman frontier. Thus compelled to divide his strength, and operate on three points at once, NAPOLEON would run the risk of being defeated on all. Should he then think this too venturesome, and keep away from Turkey altogether, England, it is further argued, would scarcely take upon herself to interfere single-handed. Why, our sanguine friends wind up, why not set to work without delay? Would it not be unpardonable to let such an opportunity slip by unimproved? But is this reasoning well-grounded? Is it true, for instance, that Prussia has no interest in the East: that she will not, directly or indirectly, interfere, but will adopt a strict and impartial neutrality? We doubt it. We doubt whether there is any Power wholly unaffected by the state of Eastern affairs, and prepared to submit to Turkish re-arrangements with perfect indifference. Europe has too little life left in her to afford to dispense with the new country of the Balkan peninsula. As regards Prussia more particularly, she now represents all Northern Germany, and is endeavoring to devour Southern Germany also. Is it so very probable, then, that she will permit the mouth of the Danube, that South-German Volga, to fall into foreign hands? Such a policy, at any rate, would not contribute to make her a favorite with the Southerners. The eagerness, moreover, with which she placed King CHARLES on the Roumanian throne proves very clearly that the question who is to rule on the Danube is one that she has thought of. Her neutrality, as far as we are concerned, would be a sham. If by keeping aloof she unties the hands of Russia, she equally frees NAPOLEON. For her to abstain from action while war is rife in Turkey means two things—not to hinder Russia on the Danube, nor herself to cross the Main. But by inactivity in the latter direction she would permit NAPOLEON to concentrate all his forces in the southeast. Would this be neutrality towards ourselves? Again, as to the Roman question, Austria alone will be strong enough to hold Italy in check. It needs not France for that. The thing was most likely discussed as far back as the Salzburg interview, since which Italy has begun to strengthen the Quadrilateral. The inference to be drawn from all this is that we ought to take up the Eastern question—not from any confidence in the weakness or disunion of our antagonists, but only because we feel strong enough to encounter the many difficulties in our way. If we feel so, then, and only then, is our time. There is no denying the fact that as soon as we approach this unfortunate affair again, Europe once more will be united against us. But it is urged, even if BISMARCK promise not to cross the Main, while NAPOLEON is engaged in the East, NAPOLEON will not believe him. All we can say in reply is that, in our opinion, he would be safe were he to believe him. The unification of Germany is a mere question of time, and will be completed, if not now, on some future occasion. BISMARCK can afford to regard the date of this inevitable event as a matter of comparative indifference. It would certainly not be much retarded were France to weaken herself by bloodshed in the East. But is it so very certain that France will oppose German unity? Is it certain that France objects to the aggrandizement of Prussia if she is offered an indemnity? Prussia and Italy having been elevated into considerable Powers, nothing is more natural than that France should demand a corresponding increase of land and men. We may depend upon it that NAPOLEON will be rewarded—not, indeed, with the 'left bank,' but with Belgium, Piedmont and a portion of Switzerland. Such will be the consequences of Prussian neutrality."

THE MAURITIUS.

Official Account of the Recent Hurricane and its Disastrous Effects.

The Duke of Buckingham has received the following dispatch from Sir H. BARKLY, Governor of the Island of Mauritius:

MAURITIUS, March 17, 1868.

MY LORD DUKE: It is with the deepest concern I report that one of the most violent and destructive hurricanes ever experienced in these latitudes occurred here on the 11th and 12th inst.

2. The season has throughout been unusually stormy; on the 13th of December, and again on the 3d and the 17th of January, successive cyclones passed over the island, but, excepting a few sugar factories unroofed, a good many laborers' huts blown down, and some maritime disasters on the coast, no very serious damage was sustained on any of these occasions.

3. The weather during February continued tempestuous, though not sufficiently so to hurt the sugar-canes, which grew so luxuriantly from the combined effects of heat and moisture that by the beginning of March they were as tall and heavy as they usually are in May.

4. On the morning of the 11th inst., however, the barometer, which had been for several days below 30 degrees, began steadily to descend further, and the strength of the southeast trades to increase. This lasted all day and throughout the night, but it was not until noon of the 12th that the full fury of the gale was felt, the wind beginning about the same time to veer in tremendous gusts toward the north, reaching before sunset the opposite point of the compass from which it had started—the northwest. Its force during the rotary movement was well nigh irresistible. The canes were leveled like grass; the largest trees were torn up by the roots or broken off short at 15 or 20 feet from the ground; church towers and belfries fell; mansions of the bettermost class collapsed over their affrighted inmates, or were stripped wholly or partly of their roofing, while the camps of estates' laborers, and the shops and dwellings of the general population, both in town and country, were literally blown to pieces.

5. The Government House of Réduit, which, though nearly a thousand feet above the level of the sea, is so well sheltered as to have braved the worst blasts for nearly a century comparatively uninjured, lost the roof of one wing as if by the stroke of an enchanter's wand, and suffered greivous dilapidations otherwise.

6. In Port Louis out of upwards of fifty vessels in the harbor three alone escaped without damage, seven were dismasted, and thirteen driven ashore, including the Union Company's steamer *Mauritius*, which is expected to be abandoned. No wrecks are yet known, but several coasters are supposed to have foundered. The three principal dock companies are stated to have each sustained losses to the extent of $100,000. In the town itself three churches, two Protestant (one of iron and one of stone) and one Roman Catholic, were reduced to ruins, and hundreds of houses were destroyed. The gas-works are expected to be closed for a month at least, and there are scarcely any of the public buildings that have not more or less suffered.

7. But it is on the railways that the greatest amount of damage has been done, every station on both lines having been unroofed with the exception of the central terminus, where the passenger house and carriage-shed have done the greatest credit to Mr. CONNAL's engineering and architectural skill. Two spans of the Grand River iron viaduct, each measuring 126 feet in length, and weighing, I believe, nearly as many tons, were actually lifted off the piers and hurled into the ravine below, where they lie at an angle of at least 10 degrees to the direction of the railway. At the workshops on Plaine Lawsun the havoc was even greater; not only the whole of the wooden buildings having been leveled with the ground, and the goods wagons which were standing on the line turned over on their sides, but the hinge iron doors of the engine repairing-shed having been burst open, though shored up by every means from within, with such violence as to cause the crown of the arch above them to give way, and the massive stone walls and the girders of the roof to fall, burying the whole of the machinery and one of the large eight-wheel locomotives in the ruins. A better illustration of the force of the wind cannot, perhaps, be given than the fact that I saw yesterday one of the wings of these doors, above a ton and a quarter in weight lying twisted and shattered on the grass on the further side of the line of rails leading past the workshops, and at least 20 feet from its original position! It has been fortunately decided beforehand not to attempt to run trains during a cyclone, so that no accident happened as regards the traffic. That on the north line was, I am glad to say, resumed the day after the storm, while on the Midland passenger train from Mahébourg to Coromandel are now running, five engines having fortunately been on the further side of the Grand River viaduct. The interruption of the goods traffic on this line must be, I fear, of long duration, and the loss of revenue thereby will probably exceed the cost of the repairs.

8. The extent of damage to the ordinary roads and bridges is not yet ascertained, accounts not having been received from some districts, but it is known to have been very considerable.

9. The injury to the sugar cultivation has been enormous, the diminution in the probable yield being variously estimated by planters at from 15 to 30 per cent., which, as a magnificent crop of not less than 150,000 tons was confidently relied on, represents at the lowest a loss of not far short of half a million sterling. Much, however, will depend on the nature of the weather during the next six weeks, and if rain in moderation continues to fall, the canes may in a great degree recover.

10. Unfortunately on most estates the mills and boiling-houses have more or less suffered, and on not a few they are reported to be totally destroyed, the vacuum pans, centrifugal machines, and other beautiful and expensive machinery commonly used in this colony, being overwhelmed by the falling materials of the building. There is still time before the commencement of the crop to remedy most of these losses, but it is to be feared that some planters will not have means or credit to do so, and that the distress of the agricultural interests will be fearfully aggravated.

11. This must increase the destitution and misery of the rest of the community, which had previously arrived at a terrible pitch, and I almost shrink from contemplating the sad prospects before us, for some months to come, at any rate.

12. I deem it no exaggeration, from what I have seen and from the reports I have received from the police, to state that the day after the hurricane there were fully 50,000 persons in various parts of the island absolutely houseless and exposed to the still inclement weather, a large proportion suffering from the epidemic, and many maimed and injured from the fall of their habitations. This will, no doubt, for some time to come, swell the returns of mortality.

13. The loss of life during the storm must have been very considerable. Thirty bodies were extricated by the police from the ruins of houses in Port Louis alone, and the Inspector-General informs me that the number as yet reported throughout the whole island cannot be less than one hundred, exclusive of those drowned and wrecked upon the coast. Many of the casualties were of a most deplorable character. Two of the Christian Brethren, (Frères de la Doctrine Chrétienne,) together with two of their pupils, and it is supposed several other persons, were killed by the downfall of their chapel in Port Louis, and two other brethren severely wounded. Several Indians were also buried in the ruins of Rev. Mr. ANSORGE's and Rev. Mr. HUXTABLE's churches, where they had taken refuge.

14. I need hardly assure your Grace that everything in my power is being done with the aid of the municipality, the General Board of Health and the Police force, to alleviate the sufferings of a community thus more cruelly than ever afflicted, and at the same time to guard as far as possible against further deterioration in its sanitary condition.

15. The new Mayor, Mr. FRANCOIS, has been most active in his endeavors to get the town cleared of the *débris* of houses and trees, by which the streets were in many cases impeded, and the watercourses and drains choked. Bands of prisoners and vagrants, numbering between three and four hundred, have been for some days past at work under the charge of the Inspector-General of Police, Major O'BRIEN, whose exertions are beyond all praise; and it is hoped that by the end of the present week the whole of the rubbish and filth which have accumulated will be carted away.

16. The communications with the out districts, where interrupted, will also be in a short time provisionally restored, and the court-houses, gaols, police stations, hospitals, and other public buildings rendered fit for occupation under the directions of the acting Surveyor-General; but to make good all the damages which have taken place in these respects will require a very large sum of money, and I am afraid that in the present state of the finances, and with the impossibility of imposing further taxation, recourse must be had to a loan.

17. On this point, as well as with respect to the steps to be adopted to restore the railways to working order, I shall address your Grace separately, as soon as detailed statements and estimates from the respective officers come in. Meanwhile, I must conclude this hurried and imperfect account in order that it may be in time for the mail of to-morrow; but as each hour brings fresh intelligence from the country districts, I will inclose in it the latest reports that reach me, including those published in the public journals of to-morrow, so as to place Her Majesty's Government at once in possession of the fullest and latest particulars of the sad catastrophe which has befallen this once flourishing colony.

I have, &c., HENRY BARKLY.

His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos.

THE ERIE SLAUGHTER.

Another Victim—Death of Miss Sterling—The Condition of the Sufferers at Port-Jervis—Another Identification.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PORT-JERVIS, Sunday, May 3, 1868.

Two more victims of the fearful slaughter at Carr's Rock have been added the past week to the long list of the dead. Mr. SEYMOUR B. FAIRMAN, editor of the Elmira *Daily Advertiser*, of whose death you were informed by telegraph, and Miss MARY STERLING, of Wellsburg, N. Y.

Miss STERLING was unconscious the whole time, with the exception of one day, when she was able to recognize her frinds.

Until the day of his death, or nearly so, hopes had been entertained that Mr. FAIRMAN would recover, but it was willed otherwise. His remains were taken to Elmira yesterday, and were accompanied by his sorrowing wife, his junior partner Mr. COLWELL, at present Clerk of the Senate, and other friends. This increases the number of the dead to twenty-seven—a fearful record against the Erie Railway Company. There remain at present ten patients at the Delaware House, and three at the Minisink House, all of whom are well cared for, and are in a fair way for recovery. No more deaths are anticipated.

The body hitherto supposed to be that of RAPHAEL STRAUSS, of Paris, is that of JOSEPH E. NORWOOD, of Chicago, who was identified by friends who were in search of him. He was insured for $28,000, and was on his way to New-York to have his policies canceled, in order to raise some funds on them to relieve him from pecuniary embarrassments under which he was laboring. It is now supposed that the burnt body of the unknown person interred in Laurel Grove Cemetery is that of STRAUSS. The French Consul has written to Coroner VAIL signifying his intention of visiting this place, in order to identify STRAUSS by articles found with the body.

The Company have settled several claims for damages, the amounts paid ranging from $30 to $10,000. MAGGIE HOYT received $9,000.

The officers of the road are beginning to have their eyes opened, and have commenced laying portions of the track on the Delaware Division with steel rails; why not the entire road? and thus show a desire to atone for their past negligence through which so many precious lives have been needlessly sacrificed?

A Duel with Rifles in Tennessee.

From the Nashville Press and Times, April 27.

From Overton County comes to us a strange story, which we suppose has few parallels in the annals of difficulties settled after the code. The affair happened two weeks ago. Where the bold spurs of a wild range deflect a trifle as they cross the boundary line of Fentress and Overton, lived for many years two families named WALDRON and JARVIS. A feud had marred their intercourse for time out of mind until about a year ago, when the head of the last-mentioned family died. After this occurrence old troubles were apparently buried, and a friendly intercourse was established. This continued for many months, and until one of the JARVISES, a young man of twenty-two, while intoxicated, made some sneering remark about one of the WALDRONS, impeaching his courage. Two days after the latter sent a friend to young JARVIS, that as he did not consider him a courageous man he might have the pleasure of testing his bravery with any weapon he might choose. Young JARVIS was too proud to retract the language which had been uttered while under the influence of liquor, and he accordingly sent back word to the other that he would meet him four days from that time in what is known as the Run, where they could settle the matter with rifles at 150 yards. Both men had been in the rebel army, and were accounted splendid marksmen.

It was on a damp, cold, dreary morning that the two young men, each accompanied by a friend, took their way to the Run. A drizzling rain had fallen for hours, and the scene through the valley and out over the surrounding hills with their wooden sides, was dismal with clinging mist and pattering rain.

The seconds paced off the distance, the two men were placed with their backs toward each other, the pieces were loaded, and to the shouted one, two, three, given by one of the seconds, they turned and fired. JARVIS was wounded through the fleshy part of the left arm, while his bullet whistled savagely just above his antagonist's head. "Are you satisfied," said the wounded man's second to the other's friend. "WALDRON wants another shot," was the reply.

A stern, savage smile lighted up the features of young JARVIS as his arm was bound up to staunch the blood, but he said not a word. The rifles were loaded again, and once more to the shouted signal the two men wheeled and fired. The reports were almost simultaneous. WALDRON ran forward a few steps, staggered, reeled, and fell into the arms of his friend bleeding and senseless. He was shot through the heart. JARVIS went slowly home, saddled his horse, and, telling his family that he was going to Monticelly, left the country.

A NEW UP-TOWN HOTEL.—On Saturday evening an entertainment was given at the St. Cloud Hotel, corner of Forty-second-street and Broadway, preparatory to the opening of the establishment on Thursday next. The St. Cloud is the farthest up own of any of our fashionable hotels. The building is the property of WILLETTS D. JAMES, Esq. It is constructed of brick with white stone trimmings, is in the modern French style of architecture, and cost $250,000, and presents a very imposing appearance. It contains 130 suites of rooms, beside dining-halls, billiard rooms, bar-room, reading room, &c. All the apartments are heated by steam, and contain hot and cold water. The woodwork throughout the house is oiled chestnut, no paint being used in any of the rooms. All the furniture of the apartments is entirely new and is of the most elegant description. The stairways are of iron, and are so arranged that in case of fire, the egress of the occupants of the building would not be cut off. An elevator conveys the guests to the upper floors. It is intended to conduct the establishment on the European plan, which appears to be the popular one. The building was constructed specially for Mr. D. P. PETERS, formerly proprietor of the Pierrepont House, Brooklyn, who has taken it on a long lease. Its situation, within fifteen minutes' walk of the Central Park, will doubtless render it unusually attractive.

TELEGRAMS.

Reported Tender of Mr. Disraeli's Resignation.

The Gladstone Resolutions to be Immediately Consideration

GREAT BRITAIN.

Reported Resignation of the Premier—Mr. Gladstone's Irish Church Resolutions to be Considered at Once.

LONDON, Sunday, May 3.

It is said to-day that Prime Minister DISRAELI tendered his resignation yesterday, but that it was not accepted.

Mr. GLADSTONE, on Monday, will move to suspend all orders and take up the resolutions introduced by him relative to the Irish Church. If the resolutions are carried, it is thought that an address to the Queen will follow.

ITALY.

Death of the Austrian Ambassador to Rome.

LONDON, Sunday, May 3.

A dispatch states that CRUVELLI, the Austrian Ambassador at Rome, died in that City yesterday.

FRANCE.

The Russian Embassy in Paris.

PARIS, Sunday, May 3.

STACKLEBERG has been appointed Ambassador, to represent the Russian Government at Paris, *vice* Baron BUDBERG, resigned.

Renewal of the Jeff. Davis Bail Bonds—Municipal Officers Appointed.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, May 2.

JEFF. DAVIS' bail bond was renewed to-day. The accused is to appear on such day of the next term as the Court may hereafter fix. The Judge said Chief Justice CHASE had told him that he would be in Richmond, to preside at the trial, within two days after the impeachment trial has concluded. The new bond given has HORACE GREELEY, CORNELIUS VANDERBILT and GERRITT SMITH on it for $25,000 each, and the remaining $25,000 is given by citizens of Richmond. This was done by instructions from the parties named. Ex-Senator BRIGHT, of Indiana, was in the Court-room. General LEE and Ex-Secretary of War SEDDON were in the city to attend as witnesses. It is thought the trial will take place the last of May.

Gen. SCHOFIELD has appointed the following municipal officers for Richmond: For High Constable, WILLIAM R. TALL, late Sergeant-at-Arms of the Convention; City Surgeon, Dr. CHARLES S. MILLS, a prominent citizen; Inspector of the Gas Works, N. SWEETMAN, who aided the escape of United States officers from Libby Prison during the war, and for Messenger of the Council, a negro named JOHN OLIVER.

The Trial of Gen. Cole for the Murder of Hon. L. Harris Hiscock.

ALBANY, N. Y., Saturday, May 2.

The trial of GEORGE W. COLE for the murder of L. H. HISCOCK was resumed to-day.

Mr. PARKER closed his argument for the prosecution this morning, and was followed by Mr. SEDGWICK for the defence, who spoke to the hour of the adjournment of the court, when his argument was concluded. He will be followed by Mr. BRADY on Monday, to which time the court, at 2:30 o'clock adjourned.

The Memphis Races.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Saturday, May 2.

Over ten thousand persons were present at the races to-day, the largest attendance during the meeting. The weather was delightful, and the track in fine condition. The first match, for $200, mile heats, was won by *Magazine*, beating *Viola*; time, 1:53, 1:55¼ and 1:58¼. The second, for the Association Purse of $500, three-mile heats, was won by *Gen. Rousseau*, beating *Joe Johnston* and *Veto*; time, 5:54½ and 5:55. The third, for the Association Purse of $200, mile heats, for beaten horses, handicap, was won by *Nelly Gwynne*, beating *Jack Gamble*, *Bill*, *Forrest* and *Thetas* time, 1:48¾, 1:49¼. The meeting, which closed this afternoon, was a perfect success, and the officers propose making many substantial improvements for the Fall meeting.

The California Democratic Convention—Nomination for Congress.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, May 2.

The Democratic State Convention adopted another resolution condemning the failure of Congress to make an appropriation for Alaska.

SAMUEL B. AXTELL was renominated for Congress. The nomination for a candidate to represent Mr. HIGBY's district has been postponed until the third Wednesday in August.

A State Convention of Spiritualists is now being held in this city.

Arrest of a Confidence Man in Providence, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, Sunday, May 3.

A man calling himself Col. H. E. CLARKE, was arrested in this city yesterday for swindling Col. AMASA SPRAGUE and other members of the Narragansett Park Association. He is said to be a confidence man of wide-spread notoriety, who is wanted in various parts of the country. He here claimed connection with various newspapers, and raised several hundred dollars upon such false pretences.

Arrest of Railroad Thieves in Maine.

AUGUSTA, Me., Saturday, May 2.

For some time past the Portland and Kennebec Railroad Company has been missing large quantities of copper and brass, and to-day five parties, charged with committing these larcenies, were arrested. The amount stolen is large. It is understood that the proof against the arrested parties is indisputable.

Opening of the United States Supreme Court in Mississippi.

JACKSON, Miss., Saturday, May 2.

The United States Court for the Southern District of Mississippi meets in this city on Monday next and will continue in session one hundred days.

Nothing of importance transpired in the Reconstruction Convention to-day.

Special Election—Railroad Aid.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, May 2.

This city to-day, by a large majority, voted to subscribe $1,000,000 to aid in the construction of the Elizabeth and Paducah Railroad. The country through which this road will run abounds in mineral wealth, and the work will doubtless commence at an early day.

The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad—Change of Gauge.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, May 2.

The management of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad have determined to change the gauge of the road from the broad to the narrow gauge, in order to bring it into close connection with the majority of Eastern roads. The change will be completed by the 1st of next December.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR MONDAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned to May 8.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Oyer and Terminer and Civil Calendar.

Nos.
4675—Mayor, &c. vs. Wood.
731—O'Callaghan admr. vs. Third-av. Railroad Company.
1221—Cushing vs. Delancy.
1223—Crane vs. Murry et al.
1169—Frazer et al. vs. Freeman et al.
983—Le Cair vs. Sarner, &c.
1191—Baker vs. Byrne.
303—Uttleback vs. Kahn.
985—Skehan vs. Bennett.
1297—Wolfsohn vs. Kuphal.
1303—Sohn, Jr. vs. Hanbury.
1263—Davison vs. Wetmore et al.
1315—Robeson et al. vs. Sutten.
1323—Levenson vs. Stern et al.
1325—Markham vs. Mott et al.
625—Woodbridge vs. Benne
943—Deans et al. vs. Morris et al.
1029—May vs. Ryan et al.
1039—Dean vs. Matthias.
1039—Conroy vs. Seywell, Jr.

Part II.—Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
1083½—Matthews vs. Hobby.
164—Hyland vs. Lynch, Sheriff, &c.
284—Webster vs. Rackett et al.
468½—Gardiner vs. The Mayor, &c.
790—Schaefer vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
802—Deans et al. vs. Whitney et al.
820—Virtue vs. Kelly.
1112—Huches vs. Reyns.
1130—Battellee et al. vs. Howe et al.
1324—Posener vs. Stern et al.
1322—Fisk et al. vs. Riggs et al.
1342—Fisk et al. vs. Riggs et al.
1368—McGinn vs. Dougherty.
1372—Doran, &c., vs. East River Ferry Co.
1410—J. Russel Manufacturing Co. vs. N. H. Steamboat Co.
1582—Nicoll vs. Marks.
1600—Browning et al. vs. Roser et al.
1602—Morris vs. Treacy.
1610—Bergmann vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
1614—Callaghan vs. Henriques.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by ——, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Demurrers.

Nos.
7—National Park Bank vs. Ninth National Bank.
8—Hudson vs. Berrand et al.
9—Kennedy vs. Simpson et al.
10—Farrenkopf vs. Allen et al.
11—Courhely vs. Miller.
12—Clark vs Connolly.
13—Same vs. Same.
14—Binsse, Executor, &c. vs. La Farge et al.
15—Merwin vs. Brett.
16—Mackintire vs. Mackintire.
17—Tinson vs. Shaw, impl.
18—Bourdon vs. Pinkerton.
19—Tinson vs. Shaw, impl.
20—Mott vs. Connolly, &c.
21—Berrien vs. Sanford.
22—Dodd vs. Brown et al.
23—Sturgis vs. Zaberbein.
24—Sparks vs. Stevens.
25—Brannan vs. Salisbury M. M. Co.
26—Cummings vs. Colahan, impl.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

The first Monday calendar will be called.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Robertson, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
3867—Stein vs. Gunzberg.
3891—Rankin vs. Van Loon.
2167—New-Haven and N. Co. vs. Quintard et al.
3757—Heithecker vs. Spear et al.
2847—Wood vs. Decamp.
3697—McCartney vs. Amer. Fire Ins. Co.
3645—Cocks vs. Rhinelander.
3749—Del Valle vs. Allerton et al.
3751—Morton et al. vs. Allerton et al.
3753—Alburtis vs. Allerton et al.
3023—Spring vs. Day et al.
3755—Dey vs. Allerton.
3757—Weller vs. Lownd et al.
3765—Alburtis vs. Allerton et al.
3769—Clarke vs. Dunlop et al.

Part II.—Held by Barbour, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
3948—Duryee vs. Gordon.
3714—Bery et al. vs. Lowenberg et al.
3956—Dietz vs. Jones.
3916—Cantwell vs. Ross, President.
3880—Janeway vs. Garness, Executor, &c.
3908—Green vs. Passet.
3952—Laubie vs. Demond.
3960—White vs. Vienot.
3930—Manhattan Oil Co. vs. Webb.
3612—Coleman vs. Carroll.
3800—Auferman vs. Atl. and Pac. R. R. Co.
3964—Rich vs. Briggs et al.
3906—Beck vs. Kinstler.
3182—Fowler vs. Burnham
3250—Hagan vs. Aaron et al.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
534—Dougherty vs. Bleecker-st. and Fulton Ferry R. R. Co.
771—Brett, Assee., vs. Kelly.
1104—Heiler vs. Kelly.
595—Dart vs. Walker.
1029—Ball vs. Derancey.
1107—Finlay vs. Waugh
1036—Neville vs. de Nevarre.
789—Pierce, &c., vs. Poole.
1038—Leveson vs. Friedlander.
1114—Wood vs. Peterson.
987—Quanchi vs. Cazassa.
388—Smithson vs. Lilly.
1085—Reynolds vs. Commerce Fire Ins. Co.
1122—Pfeiffer et al. vs. Trier et al.
1124—White et al. vs. Welcen et al.
1127—Latue vs. Montgomery.
2181—Smith vs. Mackey.

Part II.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
576—Kimball vs. Anthony &c.
342—Page vs. Colby.
959—McChester vs. The Mayor, &c.
615—Donohue vs. The Mayor, &c.
791—Engiehardt vs. The Mayor, &c.
1031—Townsend vs. Erie Railway Co.
431—Kane vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
1066—Kelly vs. Schwarz.
1067—Kelly vs. Schwarz.
1014—Hobart vs. Lockwood.
1015—Hobart vs. Lockwood.
721—Reyns vs. Vereist. &c.
377—Marshall, Jr., vs. Trask &c.
921—Costello vs. The Mayor, &c.
154—Curtis, Exr., vs. The Mayor, &c.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
989—Roberts vs. How.
941—Scott vs. McDonald.
1123—De La Vergne vs. Vernon.
1029—Laffray vs. Stevens.
1065—Ford vs. Carrington.
1082—Robinson vs. Newman.
902—Glanberg vs. Werner.
784—Gaslight Company vs. Baker.
938—Journey vs. Spratt.
893—Darrin vs. Moore.
1106—Daly vs. Erie Railroad Company.
838—Harding vs. Spaulding.
709—Brod vs. Gut.
——Squire vs. Osgood.
864—Treadwell vs. Dockstater.
1000—Bergman vs. Manf. Co.
1015—Kerrigan vs. Nicholson.
786—Lumbard vs. Stuart.
978—Mangles vs. Coats.
1003—N. A. S. S. Co. vs. Fitzwilson.
1008—Fitzwilson vs. Benson.
1017—McCrum vs. Roth.
1025—Brown vs. Thomas.
1026—Schmidt vs. Nauman.
1042—Doughty vs. Frear.
1027—Brennan vs. Cobrey.
529—Fine vs. Fleitzman.
1043—Niles vs. Graver.
——O'Sullivan vs. Decker.
1031—Shotwell vs. Foster.
1032—Jackson vs. Rushton.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF TREATIES—IT IS THE PROVINCE OF THE JUDICIARY—CONGRESS CANNOT INTERFERE EXCEPT IN CASES PURELY POLITICAL—CONSTRUCTIVE NOTICE.

Samuel Wilson, Plaintiff in Error vs. *Thomas Wall and Wife et al.*—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Alabama. Mr. Justice GRIER delivered the opinion of the Court.

When the United States acquired and took possession of the Floridas under the Louisiana treaty, the treaties which had been made with the Indian tribes remained in force over all the ceded territories, as the laws which regulate the relations with all the Indians who were parties to them. They were binding on the United States as the fundamental laws of Indian right, acknowledged by royal orders and municipal regulations. By these the Indian right was not merely of possession, but that of alienation.

The parties to this contract may justly be presumed to have had in view the previous customs and usages with regard to grants to persons "desirous to become citizens." They suggest in the treaty that they are "a people in a state of rapid advancement in education and refinement." But it does not follow that they were acquainted with the doctrine of trusts. With them lands were either held in common by the whole nation or tribe, and the families were in fractions or portions. The head of the family could dispose of the property of the family as the heads of the tribe, or nation could that of the nation. Under the Spanish and French dominions grants of land were always made to individuals in proportion to the number of persons composing the family. Thus in Frique vs. Hopkins, (4th Martin, 218,) it was decided, "that by the regulations of the Spanish Government, if the individual who applied for land was unmarried, a certain quantity was given to him; if he had a wife this quantity was increased, and if he had children an addition number of acres were conceded. Now, if the circumstance of his being married made the thing given become the property of both husband and wife, we must, on the same principle, hold that when children were the moving cause, they too should be considered as owners in common of the land conceded. That such was the effect of the donee having a family, was never even suspected. It certainly is unsupported by law. Many donations are made in which the donees having a wife, and being burdened with a large family, is a great consideration for the beneficence of the donor, but this motive in him does not prevent the person to whom this gift is made from being considered its owner, nor prevent the thing from descending to his heirs." We can hardly expect the Indians to be very profound on the subject of adverbs or prepositions, and the agents of the Government do not seem to have exhibited much greater knowledge of the proprieties of grammar, or they would not have left this section of the treaty capable of misconstruction or doubt when it was so easy to avoid it. The words of this 14th section of the treaty were construed by Mr. Secretary Cass to give to the parent the title to the whole. This construction had been the uniform one of the department in executing the treaty, and patents were issued accordingly, of the correctness of which no doubt was entertained. The register of those that applied to the agent under the article contained the names of the heads of families only, which would seem to show the Indian construction of the contract or treaty. Accordingly, on the 29th of June, 1841, a patent was granted to Wm. Hall, not for himself and his children, but to him and his heirs. At this time the Secretary had no means of ascertaining the names of the children so that separate patents might be given them in case of a different construction given to the treaty. In all others of the numerous treaties made with the Indians, (more of them made by Gov. Cass than by any other person,) when lands were reserved, or agreed to be granted to any Indian, the name of the grantee and quantity to be given were carefully stated in the treaty. As this section of the treaty was capable of a different construction, and in order to save something for the children from the folly or incapacity of the parent, Congress, on the 23d of August, 1842, appointed Commissioners, with full power to examine and ascertain the names of the parties who had fulfilled the conditions of settlement to entitle them to patents for their land, and ascertain the quantity for each child, "according to the limitations contained in said article." Now, while it is freely conceded that this construction given to the treaty should form a rule for the subsequent conduct of the department, it cannot affect titles before given by the Government, nor does it pretend to do so. Congress has no constitutional power to settle the rights under treaties, except in cases purely political—the construction of it is the peculiar province of the judiciary—when a case shall arise between individuals. The legislature may prescribe to the executive how any mere administrative act shall be performed, and such was only the aim and purpose of this act. In the Cherokee treaty (page 159) where a grant of 640 acres was given to persons "willing to become citizens," a life estate only was given to the settler, with reversion to his children. This treaty makes no provision for children. The construction given by the representatives of both parties to the treaty, and the grants issued under it, were not revoked, nor could they be, by mere legislative act, founded on a different construction of a doubtful article of the treaty. The treaty only describes the person who is contingently entitled to the reservation. He must be a Choctaw, and a head of a family, and desirous not only to remain, but must signify to the agent his intention to do so. There are conditions precedent, on the performance of which he shall "thereupon be entitled to half that quantity for each unmarried child which is living with him over ten years, and a quarter section to such child as may be under ten years," and if they reside upon the land, intending to become citizens for five years, &c., "a grant in fee simple shall issue," &c. The father alone would fulfill the conditions; he would not be entitled to the additional land unless for a child that "was living with him." The treaty did not operate as a grant, and a patent was necessary to the person who alone could perform the conditions. We do not consider it necessary to vindicate the conclusion to which we have arrived in this case by further argument on the grammatical construction of this section of the treaty. Assume the construction put on this treaty by the court below may possibly be correct. What, then, are the facts of the case? The complainants below have applied to a court of chancery, which should be a court of conscience, to vacate the title of a *bona fide* purchaser, who purchased and paid his money and expended a life's labor on land granted by patent from the United States, conveying a fee simple estate, which was issued by the office of the Government without intention of imposing any trust on the grantee, or limiting it on the face of the deed. It is contended that the purchaser is affected with notice of the terms of the treaty referred to in his patent. If there be any trust for children it must be a constructive trust, which is negatived by the express terms of the grant. How can a chancellor build up by the words for and to—words of equivalent import and doubtful construction—an equitable title in the children? The fact is clear that such was not the construction under which the grantor gave the deed or the grantee accepted it. A chancellor will not be astute to charge a constructive trust upon one who has acted honestly and paid a full and fair consideration without notice or knowledge. On this point we need only to refer to Luyden on Vendors, (page 782,) where he says: "In Ware *vs.* Lord Egmont, the Lord Chancellor Cranworth expressed his entire concurrence in what, on many occasions of late years, had fallen from Judges of great eminence on the subject of constructive notice, namely: That it was highly inexpedient for courts of equity to extend the doctrine. When a person has not actual notice he ought not to be treated as if he had notice, unless the circumstances are such as enable the Court to say not only that he might have acquired, but also that he ought to have acquired it but for his gross negligence in the conduct of the business in question.

The question, then, when it is sought to affect a purchaser with constructive notice, is not whether he had the means of obtaining and might by prudent caution have obtained the knowledge in question, but whether not obtaining was an act of gross or culpable negligence. The application of these principles of equity to the present case is too apparent to need further remark.

The judgment must be reversed.

THE MAY TERM OF THE LAW COURTS.

The business in the Law Courts for the May Term promises to be unusually heavy. There is a large number of unfinished cases, aside from the numerous suits pending in the Erie Railway controversy, which will demand attention this term. According to the published programme of the Supreme Court, there will be an Oyer and Terminer, a Special Term for the trial of issues of law, three Circuits and Chambers. Judge Cardozo will hold Circuit, Part I, in connection with the Oyer and Terminer. Judge Ingraham is advertised to hold Part II, but as he is the Presiding Judge in the Hiscock murder trial at Albany, which is not concluded, we are confident he will not hold this branch during the first week. Owing to the fact that the Board of Supervisors have furnished no room in which to hold the Circuit, Part III., this branch will not be held this term. All jurors who have been summoned for Part III. are requested to appear at the appointed time in the Oyer and Terminer and Part I., held by Judge Cardozo.

The Special Term, Supreme Court, will be held by a judge from another district, in the new Court-house, provided the services of a judge can be secured. This branch was not in session in April because no judge could be found able or willing to sit. The calendar here is very heavy and is rapidly increasing. Some of the most important suits pending in this city are on this calendar. What we need is a special term every month in the year (except, perhaps, July and August), with as learned, industrious, and energetic a judge as there is in the State to preside. The demurrers alone on the May calendar are over fifty, and the issues of law and fact exceed three hundred and twenty.

The Chambers of this Court, it is understood, will be held by Judge Barnard. Judge Sutherland will however continue, on Tuesday, to hear the argument of the motions which were commenced last week in the Erie Railway controversy. The examination in the contempt cases, before Judge Barnard has been postponed to Thursday of this week.

The General Term of the Supreme Court stands adjourned to Friday, the 8th inst., when decisions will be rendered. The Board of Examiners, appointed to examine applicants for admission to the bar, will meet in the General Term room, to-day, at 3 P. M.

There will be this month a General, Special, and two Trial Terms of the Superior Court. Chief-Justice Robertson will hold the Trial Term, Part I., and Judge Barbour, Part II. The Special Term will be held by Judge McCunn, and the General Term by Judges Garvin, Monell and Jones.

The calendars of this Court are not very heavy. The Special Term Calendar, has, however, forty-three cases.

The trial term, Part I of the Common Pleas will be held by first Judge Daly, and Part II, by Judge Barrett. Judge Brady will sit at Chambers and Special Term.

The calendar of the Marine Court is something larger than usual, and embraces a great variety of causes for money demand on contract, assault and battery, etc. Judge Alker will preside in Part I, and Judge Curtis in Part II. Judge Gross is to hold the Chambers and Special Term.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Sutherland.

THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF DIRECTORS OF CLOSE CORPORATIONS—INTERESTING TO PURCHASERS OF STOCKS.

Francis B. Carpenter, Administrator, &c., vs. *George H. Danforth et al.*—The readers of the TIMES will remember this case, the trial of which before Judge SUTHERLAND at Special Term, in April, 1866, occupied an entire Term of the Court. The following elaborate opinion and decision have just been announced: The plaintiff, Carpenter, as the administrator of Glover, sold to the plaintiff, who was a Trustee and Treasurer of the National Bank Note Company, a large amount of its stock at a price a little above par. At the time of the transaction the Company had never paid a dividend, but having secured very favorable orders from the Treasury Department for engraving and printing Government paper, it was afterward able to divide immense profits among its stockholders, and the stock rose enormously in value. The plaintiff finding that the purchase had thus resulted in great gains to the defendant, filed this bill in equity to rescind the sale, and recover the stock and the dividends, claiming that the defendant at the time of the purchase knew, or ought to have known, that these large profits were in prospect, and was as a Director bound to disclose his knowledge and expectations on the subject. The defendant, Danforth, bought of the plaintiff as administrator, in December, 1862, one hundred and thirty-six shares of the stock of "The National Bank Note Company," a New-York corporation, for sixty dollars a share, the par value being fifty dollars a share. When Danforth bought the stock he was one of the Trustees or Directors of the corporation, and had been from its organization in 1859. The purpose of this action is to have the sale of the stock declared void, and the plaintiff restored to the rights and interests which he would have had had the sale not been made upon the ground of fraud and undue influence. There is a preliminary question of law of great, perhaps I should say of controlling importance. The counsel for the plaintiff insists, and has submitted an elaborate and very able brief to show that from the relation between Danforth as a Trustee or Director, and the plaintiff as a share or stockholder, undue influence on the one side and a corresponding trust and confidence on the other side is to be presumed, so that applying to this case a well-known principle of equity applicable to dealings and contracts of parties between whom there was a trust or confidential relation, the result would be that the sale or transaction must be declared void unless the proofs show, independent of the question of actual or positive fraud, not only that Danforth paid a full and fair price for the stock, but also that he disclosed to the plaintiff every fact or circumstance known to him, Danforth, and not known to the plaintiff, material on the question of the value of the stock.

Indeed, some of the authorities referred to by the counsel state the duty of disclosure arising from the trust or confidential relation so broadly that, holding the principle in equity applicable to this case, and following those authorities, the sale in question would have to be declared void, irrespective of any question of fraud in fact, or of fraudulent intent, and irrespective of any question as to the fairness or fullness of the price paid, unless the proofs show that Danforth disclosed to the plaintiff not only all the facts known to him, Danforth, but all that he might with reasonable diligence have known, which were material on the question of the value of the stock. (See Howell *vs.* Ranson, 11, page 541, and the case in 6 Vesey, there referred to.) There is certainly no doubt, if the principle of equity referred to is applicable to this case, that the plaintiff started in it with the presumption in his favor, that the sale was fraudulent and void, and that the *onus* was on the defendant, Danforth, to show that he took no advantage of the confidential relation, or of knowledge acquired thereby, and that the sale or transaction was fair in all respects, and that he paid a fair and adequate price for the stock, and that he disclosed to the plaintiff all the material facts within his, Danforth's, knowledge, not known to the plaintiff, bearing on the question of the value of the stock. (See 1 White and Tudors Lead Co.'s in Equity, 3 American Ed., 229, American Note; 1 Story's Equity, sections 307 to 324.) The question is, does the principle of equity referred to apply to this case? There was certainly a trust relation between the plaintiff, as the holder of, or as the person having the legal title to, the shares of stock, and the defendant, Danforth, as a Trustee or Director. A corporation aggregate can only act by agents. Its Trustees, or Directors, are its agents for managing its affairs. They are such agents, viewing the corporation, either in the abstract, as an immaterial thing, of legislative creation, with a name and certain powers and rights given by law, or as composed of its corporators, or shareholders, having the right to share *pro rata* in its dividends. There is, therefore, a certain trust relation between the shareholders and the Directors of a corporation; but the trust put in the Directors usually extends, and I must assume that in this case it extended only to the management of the general affairs of the corporation, with a view to dividends of profits; and, therefore, that the trust relation between the plaintiff and the defendant, Danforth, extended no further. The title to the property of a corporation is in neither the Directors nor shareholders. It is in the corporation as an abstract immaterial thing of legal creation. The Directors are not Trustees for the sale of the stock of the corporation. They have no power as Directors to sell stock; they have no power to sell any stock but their own. The defendant, Danforth, was not a Trustee for the sale of the plaintiff's stock. The plaintiff's stock was not the subject of trust between them, nor had the trust relation between them any connection with the plaintiff's stock, except so far as the good or bad management of the general affairs of a corporation, by its Directors, indirectly affects the value of its stock. In Knight *vs.* Majoribanks, 2 Mac. and G. 10, it was held "that the circumstance that two parties stand toward each other in the relation of trustee and *cestui que* trust, does not affect any dealings between them, unconnected with the subject of the trust." I think it will be found, in most of the cases referred to by the counsel that it appeared, or that it was assumed, that the trust, or trust relations, extended to the subject of the dealing or contract in question. Attorneys and solicitors are officers of the Court, and perhaps for this reason Courts of Equity have scrutinized most closely the dealings between attorney and client, but my examination of the cases does not enable me to say that it has ever been held that an attorney whose business relation with his client is and has been limited to the collection of a single note, cannot buy a horse of his client without subjecting the transaction and himself to the rule or principle of equity referred to. In Aberdeen Railway Company *vs.* Blakie, 1 McQueen's House of Lords, cases 461, 471, it was merely held that a Director of the Company could buy certain articles (iron chains for the cars) of himself or of a firm of which he was a member, for the Company. The cases in 1 Edw. Ch., and in 3d and 5th Paige, referred to by the counsel, so far as they have any bearing on the question, we are considering merely show, that the directors of a corporation are liable to the stockholders for misconduct, or gross or fraudulent mismanagement of its affairs, or for a fraudulent breach of trust. The counsel does not say, and he could not say, that the strict or technical relation of trustee and *cestui que* trust, exists between the Director and shareholder, for the legal title to the corporate property is not in the Directors; but he insists that the trust relation which does exist between them as to the management of the affairs of the corporation compels the Director on a purchase of stock to disclose all the facts within his knowledge material on the question of value not known to the seller; that this disclosure is a duty arising from the trust relation, independent of the question of positive or actual fraud—in other words, that the trust or trust relation, for or as to the management, subjects the Director to the rule or principle of equity which has been so often referred to. I think that the sale or transaction, or its subject, is not so far connected with, or the subject of the trust, or trust relation which is admitted to exist, as to subject the Director to, or give the seller the benefit of, the principle of equity, or to make the principle reasonably applicable to the transaction. It will not do to make the principle generally applicable to purchases by directors of stock of their corporations. As to stocks which have a regularly quoted price or market value, parties generally sell and buy them with reference to this price or value, rather than with reference to their real value, or any opinion of their real value founded on a knowledge or supposed knowledge of the condition of the corporation, or of their affairs. As to such stock, would it do to make the purchase of it by a Director, though it happened to be the stock of his own corporation, an exception, and to say that the parties dealt with reference to the real condition of the corporation and the supposed real value of the stock, founded on a knowledge, or supposed knowledge, of its affairs? Plainly it would not, and plainly in such case the application of the principle of equity would be unreasonable. But the duty arising from the mere trust relation must be the same in all cases where the same trust relation exists, for Courts of Equity, though they deal with special cases, apply general principles. My conclusion is, then, that this case is not a case of constructive fraud; that there was not any such trust or confidential relation between the plaintiff and Danforth as to make the principle of equity, which has been referred to, reasonably applicable to the case. In view of the pleadings, and of the conceded facts of the case, I think it follows that the sale in question, if set aside, must be set aside on the ground of actual, positive fraud. As between buyer and seller, fraud may be perpetrated by a false and fraudulent representation or a material fact, or by a fraudulent concealment of a material fact. Taking the plaintiff's own account of the transaction, either on the stand as a witness or in his letter of the 22d of May, 1863, and it can hardly be said that the plaintiff pretends, or that it can be pretended, that Danforth made any material representation as to the affairs or condition of the Company, or any representation of a fact material to the question of the value of the stock. Certainly there is no evidence to show that Danforth made any false representation of a material fact that induced the sale. Danforth said he would do better for Glover's children or for his estate than the Company would do—that is, that he would give more for the stock than the plaintiff had been offered by the Company or by an officer of the Company. If this case be said to have been the representation of a fact, it was not a false representation. Danforth was willing to give, and did give, more for the stock than the plaintiff had been offered by the Company or for the Company. Danforth substantially told the plaintiff that he was induced to make the offer and to buy the stock for the purpose of voting on it, and thus changing or getting control of the direction and management of the affairs of the Company. However important this statement may be on the question of fraudulent concealment, it cannot be said to have been the representation of a fact material or relating to the question of the value of the stock. Danforth referred generally to the work the Company was doing for the Government of the United States, and to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury as bearing on the question of the continuance of the work. If what Danforth said as to these matters can be said to have amounted to the representation of a fact, what he said was true and known to the plaintiff. The plaintiff had read the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and was informed generally as to the work and business of the Company. He knew that the principal business of the Company was engraving and printing for the Government. It is plain that the sale cannot under the pleadings and proofs be rescinded on the ground of fraudulent representations; can it be rescinded on the ground of fraudulent concealment? This question is not a question of the bare suppression or concealment of a material fact, but a question of the intentional and fraudulent suppression or concealment of a material fact which Danforth was under a legal obligation to disclose. Notwithstanding the conceded relation between the parties, and the conceded circumstances under which the negotiations for the sale, and the sale itself took place, and the closeness, if I may use the expression of the corporation, its affairs and conditions, it cannot be said, I think, that Danforth was under legal obligation to say anything about the affairs or condition of the corporation or to disclose any fact or circumstance, material on the question of value. (See 1 Story's Equity, ss. 137, 148, 149, 207; Laidlaw *vs.* Organ; 2 Wheaton, 195; Fox *vs.* Mackuth, 2. Brown Ch. R. 420; Turner *vs.* Harvey, Jacobs R., 178; Livingston *vs.* Peru Iron Co., 2 Paige, 390.) The evidence shows that the extraordinary profits which enabled the Company to declare the extraordinary dividends in the year 1863, after the sale in question, come from the extraordinary amount of work done for the Government on the postage currency, and the extraordinary price or rate charged the Government for the work, and in the end actually allowed and paid by the Government for the work; but I think the evidence also shows that in December, 1862, when the sale in question took place, all the managers and officers of the Company thought that the continuance of the work for the Government, especially on the postage currency, was precarious, and might be terminated at any moment; and I think the evidence also shows that no bill was made out and rendered to the Government for work on the postage currency until after the sale in question, and at the end of January, 1863; and until that bill was allowed and paid Feb. 2, 1863, there was no reasonable certainty as to the price or rate the Company would be paid for the work, and that up to that time the officers and managers of the Company considered it doubtful, or at all events by no means certain, at what price or rate the Company would be allowed and paid for the work. Now, in view of what has just been said, and of other conceded facts and circumstances, I think the question of fraudulent concealment in this case is this: Did Danforth intentionally and fraudulently do or say anything to divert or prevent, and which did divert or prevent, the plaintiff from looking into or making inquiry, or further inquiries, as to the affairs or condition of the Company, and its prospects for dividends, especially as to the work and the amount of the work for the Government, on the postage currency, and the anticipated or hoped-for compensation therefor. It was the plaintiff's right to judge for himself as to the value of the stock, and to enable him to do so it was his right, and perhaps his duty, to inform himself as to facts material on the question of value, and Danforth had no right to do or to say anything directing or preventing the plaintiff from getting such information; therefore, I think the sale should be set aside, if the pleadings and proofs in the case authorize me to answer the question of fraudulent concealment as I have stated it, in the affirmative, irrespective of the consideration of the question whether the plaintiff would or would not probably have sold the stock for the price he did had he made further inquiries or examinations, and informed himself of all the facts and circumstances then capable of being ascertained material on the question of the value of the stock. It is apparent that nearly all the immense mass of evidence taken in this case was admissible, with a view to the question of fraudulent concealment as I have stated, and it is plain that, in considering the question and the evidence, the situation of the parties at the time of the transaction, the relation between them, the circumstance that the plaintiff was an administrator representing infants, and is not to be presumed to have been informed as to the affairs and condition of the Company, and the circumstance that the defendant, Danforth, was a Director of the Company, and had been since its organization, and is to be presumed to have been well-informed as to the affairs and condition of the Company, and the circumstances that the Company may be said to have been a close corporation, that it had never declared a dividend, and that its stock had no quotable market value, and may be said not to have had any public market value, are all to be taken into consideration, and have due weight given to them. The defendant, Danforth, in his answer, and on the stand as a witness, most unequivocally and fully denies any fraud or fraudulent concealment, artifice, device, management, improper influence, or intentional suppression of any fact. I cannot say that there is any evidence that Danforth did anything to mislead or deceive the plaintiff, or to divert or prevent him from ascertaining all that could then be known of the affairs, condition and prospects of the Company, or from making any inquiry as to any fact material on the question of the value of the stock, or that Danforth did anything which did mislead or deceive the plaintiff, or which did, or was likely to divert or prevent him from learning all that Danforth knew about the value of the stock, or any fact material to the question of value. Did Danforth, intentionally and fraudulently, say anything to divert or prevent, or which did divert or prevent the plaintiff from further inquiries as to the value of the stock, or from ascertaining any fact material to enable the plaintiff to form his own opinion as to the value of the stock? I do not think the evidence shows that he did. The remark that he would do better for the children, or for Glover's estate, than the Company, considering the inquiries the plaintiff did make as to the affairs of the Company and the value of its stock, of other persons most likely to be informed, and to give him information, and considering the answers he received, could not have misled the plaintiff or prevented further inquiry. There is no evidence of any preconcert or collusion between Danforth and the parties of whom these inquiries were made. Nor would it be a fair or reasonable conclusion, from the evidence and the circumstances under which the remark was made, that it was intended to mislead the plaintiff and divert him from further inquiry. Nor do I see how the remark of Danforth as to his wanting the stock to use at the next election of Directors, could have misled the plaintiff, and prevented further inquiry. After the extraordinary dividends or some of them were declared, the plaintiff was told that this remark was a "subterfuge"; but I cannot say that the evidence shows that it was a subterfuge, or that it was made with any fraudulent intent, or that it was not true. The transfer of the stock to the defendant Williamson, the purchases of other stock from other parties, and the subsequent efforts of adverse parties to prevent the stock from being voted on, are quite as consistent, to say the least, with the theory, that the remark was honest and true, as with a contrary theory. Considering that the extraordinary dividends would naturally attract attention and excite suspicion, and considering other undisputed circumstances, I cannot say that Danforth's suggestion, that the plaintiff wrote the letters of the 22d and 24th of May are not as consistent with innocence as guilt. It is not pretended that Danforth suggested the terms or details of the letter of the 22d of May. The plaintiff swears that that letter contained a true account of the transaction. Upon the whole, without undertaking to refer to the immense mass of evidence in this case at all in detail, I am of the opinion that the pleadings and proofs would not justify me in answering the question of fraudulent concealment in the affirmative; and therefore I think there must be judgment for the defendants, dismissing the complaint, but, under the circumstances, without costs to either of the defendants as against the plaintiff.

For plaintiffs, L. B. Woodruff and Mr. Taft; for defendants, Wm. M. Evarts and J. H. Choate.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russell and Recorder Hackett.

The following tables show the work of the Court of General Sessions during the April term, which closed on Friday last:

OFFENCES.

Murder, first degree	1	Attempted burglary, third degree	9
Manslaughter	1	False pretences	3
Grand larceny	24	Robbery, first degree	3
Attempted grand larceny	21	Assault and battery	4
Petit larceny	17	Forgery, fourth degree	1
Petit larceny from person	5	Assault, intent to rob	1
Total			91

SENTENCES.

State Prison, 10 years	1
State Prison 5 years	12
State Prison 4 years 4 months	1
State Prison 4 years	1
State Prison 3 years 6 months	1
State Prison 3 years	1
State Prison 2 years 6 months	12
State Prison 2 years	5
State Prison 1 year 6 months	1
State Prison 1 year	1
Penitentiary 1 year	7
Penitentiary 6 months	12
Penitentiary 3 months	1
Penitentiary 30 days	1
House of Refuge	3
Fined 6 cents	1
Sentence suspended	14
Acquitted	13
Total	91

Delegates to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention at Chicago.

The following are the delegates from the City of New-York to the Convention of Soldiers and Sailors to be held in Chicago on the 19th of May, 1868:

Maj.-Gen. Danl. E. Sickles,	Maj.-Gen. C. K. Graham,
Maj.-Gen. John Cochrane,	Maj.-Gen. A. Pleasonton,
Maj.-Gen. Franz Siegel,	Maj.-Gen. Wm. F. Smith,
Maj.-Gen. Max Weber,	Maj.-Gen. Jos. E. Hamblin,
Maj.-Gen. Alex. Shaler,	Maj.-Gen. J. C. Fremont,
Brig.-Gen. Jno. A. Foster,	Brig.-Gen. H. E. Tremain,
Brig.-Gen. S. L. Woodford,	Brig.-Gen. J. E. Farnum,
Brig.-Gen. M. K. Burke,	Brig.-Gen. D. F. Burke,
Brig.-Gen. W. Krzyzanowski,	Brig.-Gen. Wm. Wilson,
Brig.-Gen. J. C. Jackson,	Brig.-Gen. Pa k. H. Jones,
Col. Le Grand B. Cannon,	Col. W. M. Wermerszkirch,
Col. J. K. Herbert,	Col. John J. Astor,
Col. B. T. Morgan,	Col. Alex. Ketchum,
Col. A. L. Lockwood,	Col. James Calvin,
Col. A. J. H. Duganne,	Col. Stephen N. Chester,
Col. S. J. Burke,	Col. Geo. F. Hopper,
Col. J. W. Marshall,	Col. Temple Clark,
Major J. B. Haggerty,	Col. L. Crandall,
Major Wm. Bullard,	Col. M. W. Burns,
Major K. F. Yardley,	Major C. H. Hatch,
Major J. Field,	Major Chas. J. Strong,
Major J. D. Terry,	Major C. W. Coutan,
Major J. T. Crosby,	Major J. R. Lindsey,
Major L. Haskell,	Major Frank Williams,
Major and Surgeon Geo. H. Gale,	Major A. S. Peel,
Capt. Chas. W. Nelson,	Major and Surgeon H. Van Aernan,
Capt. Edgar Ketchum,	Capt. Thos. Cummings,
Capt. Ed. E. Kendrick,	Capt. C. H. Patrick,
Capt. T. J. Glauoenskiee,	Capt. T. R. Davis,
Capt. John J. Shaw,	Capt. Joseph Forbes,
Paymaster M. W. Blake, U. S. N.	Capt. Wm. Mitchel,
	Chaplain Wm. O. Bowne.

SPIRITUALISM.—Last evening quite a large audience gathered in Dodworth's Hall to hear Mr. J. B. CONKLIN relate his spiritual experience with President LINCOLN, Queen VICTORIA and others. In regard to Mr. LINCOLN, Mr. CONKLIN said that the late President was evidently very curious in all matters pertaining to spirituality. Mr. LINCOLN had called on him in New-York before he received the nomination for the Presidency, and subsequently he had had thirty-two *seances* with Mr. LINCOLN in Washington. At none of these, however, did anything more astounding happen than the receipt of a couple of spirit messages from Col. BAKER, bidding Mr. LINCOLN to take care of his life, and suggesting something in regard to the Emancipation Proclamation. Mr. CONKLIN also related his experiences with Ex-President FILLMORE and several members of Congress, which amounted to very little. His experiences at Buckingham Palace he said he would reserve for another evening.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 2, 1868.

$25,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C., '62	108⅜	100 Quicksilver	27⅛
150,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C. '64 ...b3	106⅝	200 do	27⅛
5,000 U. S. 6s., 5-20s. C. '65	107	300 do	28
10,000 U. S. 5-20s, C. '65 New	108⅞	100 do ...b30	28⅝
1,000 U. S. 5s. 10-40s. R.	102⅞	100 do ...b10	28
60,000 U. S. 5s. 10-40. C.	103⅜	100 do ...2d call	28⅛
25,000 U. S. 5-20s, C., '67, New Issue	108⅜	100 do	28
6,000 do ...b3	108⅜	100 Adams Ex	61⅞
20,000 Tr. Not.. 7 3-10s. 3d series ...b3	107⅛	100 do ...b30	61⅞
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s., x-c.	67¼	100 Wells-Fargo Ex	25⅛
3,000 Tenn. 6s. new	65¾	500 do	25⅛
6,000 Missouri 6s.	87⅞	200 do	25¼
8,000 do	88	10 Am. Ex	59⅛
1,000 Virginia 6s. new	50	100 U. S. Ex. Co	60¾
1,000 N. Y. St. 6s. '74	102⅝	50 Mer. U. Ex	31⅛
2,000 W. U. Tel. 7s. bds. ex int.	80⅜	100 Erie R	71⅝
25 Bank of Commerce	119½	200 C. & N. W R	65
10 do	120	35 N. Y. Cen	129
30 Cent. Nat. Bank	107½	300 do ...b30	129⅛
37 Fourth Nat. Bk	105	100 do	129¼
10 Del. & Hud. C	158	100 do ...s30	129⅛
1300 West. U. Tel	37¼	100 do ...2d call s30	129
100 do ...2d call	37⅜	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	76⅞
100 Canton Co	50⅞	800 do	76¾
100 do ...2d call	51	100 do	76⅜
100 Mariposa Pr	13	200 Clev. & Tol	106⅛
25 Union Nav. Co	30	20 do	106
200 do	26	110 Clev., Col. & Cin. R	104
100 Pacific Mail	92	35 do	104⅜
		100 Mil. & St. P.	65
		200 M. & St. P. Pf.	76⅝
		500 T. W. & W	51⅝
		50 New-Jer. Cen. R	116
		50 do	116⅛
		100 Ohio & M. R	31⅞
		50 H. & St. J. Pf.	84⅝

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000 U. S. 5s, '74, R.	111¾	2,000 Missouri 6s	87⅞
35,000 U. S. 5-20s, C., '62	108	1,000 do	88
13,500 U. S. 5-20s, C. '65	106⅝	4,000 Tenn. 6s. new	68¼
9,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s, R. '62	105⅝	200 Boston W. P.	21
6,000 do	105⅝	100 Adams Ex	61⅝
15,000 U. S. 5-20s, C., '65, New	108⅞	100 Wells-Fargo Ex	25⅛
50,000 U. S. 5-20s, C. '67 New ...b3	109⅜	200 N. Y. Cen	129⅞
500 Tr. Notes 7 3-10s 2d series ...c	107⅛	100 do	128
25,000 do ...s3	107⅛	100 do ...s15	128⅝
50,000 do. 3d ser ...b3	107⅛	100 Erie R	71⅞
10,000 N. Car 6s ...x c	64½	500 do	70⅝
		200 Hud. R. R	138⅝
		300 Mich. S. & N. I. ex div	82¼
		200 Chi. & N. W. R. Pf.	76
		200 P., F. W. & C	104⅛

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100 Wells-Fargo Ex	25⅛	100 Erie R ...b3	71⅞
100 do	25⅛	400 Reading	90⅝
100 Adams Ex	61	200 do ...b10	90⅛
100 Mer. U. Ex	31	100 O. & Miss. R	31⅛
200 Quick. Min	27⅞	800 Mich. S. & N. I	82¼
100 do ...b30	28	100 Chi. R. I. & P	94⅞
100 Canton Co ...b30	51	600 Chi. & N. W	65
100 do ...b10	50⅞	100 do	65⅝
300 do	50⅞	200 do	65
100 West. U. Tel ...c	37¼	300 do ...c	65
100 do ...b10	37⅜	300 do	64⅞
200 Pacific Mail	92	100 do	65
100 do ...c	92	500 do	64⅞
100 do ...s10	91⅞	600 Chi. & N. W. Pf	76⅝
100 do ...b3	92	800 do	77
500 N. Y. Cen. R	129⅛	400 do ...b3	77
200 do ...c	129⅛	100 do ...b10	77⅛
100 do ...b15	129⅛	400 do	77

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100 Mer. U. Ex	31⅛	800 Pacific Mail	92
100 do ...s15	31⅛	1200 do	92⅛
100 do ...b3	31⅛	100 do ...b10	92⅛
100 Quick. Min	28⅛	100 do	92⅛
200 do	28⅛	400 N. Y. Cent	129
100 do ...b15	28⅛	200 do	128⅞
300 do	28	100 Reading R	90
100 do	27⅝	400 do	89⅞
200 do	27⅞	100 Ohio & Miss. R	31⅛
300 do	27⅞	100 Mich. So. & N. I	82⅜
400 Erie R	70⅞	200 do ...b5	90⅜
800 do	71	200 do	90⅝
3100 do	71⅛	200 Chi. & N. W	64⅞
500 do ...b3	71	600 do	64⅞
2200 do	70⅞	1200 Chic. & N. W. Pf	75⅞
200 Clev. & Tol	106	200 do ...c	75⅞
100 Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	104⅛	100 do ...b10	75⅞
300 C. R. I. & P	94⅞	100 do ...s5	75⅞
100 Mil. & St. P. Pf	76		

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100 Mer. U. Ex	31⅛	100 Ohio & M	31⅛
100 Quicksilver	27⅞	100 M. S. & N. I. R	82⅜
200 N. Y. Cen	128⅞	500 do ...b10	82⅜
400 Erie R	70⅞	200 Clev. & Tol.	106⅛
700 do ...b15	70⅞	400 Chic. R. I. & P	94⅞
1500 do	70⅞	800 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	76
200 do ...b5	71⅛	200 do	76½
100 Hudson R	137	100 do	76⅜
300 Reading R ...b30	90⅝		

MONDAY, May 4—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, May 2, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Increase in Loans	$5,314,055
Increase in Specie	1,282,326
Increase in other Legal Tenders	3,996,842
Increase in Deposits	10,898,646
Decrease in Circulation	112,781

	May 4, 1867.	May 2, 1868.	April 25, 1868.
National Cap'l.	$73,457,700	$73,507,700	$73,537,700
Local Capital	9,062,500	9,962,500	9,962,500
Total Capital	$82,520,200	$83,470,200	$83,470,200
Loans	250,877,559	257,628,672	252,314,617
Gold and Gold Notes	9,902,177	16,166,373	14,934,547
Other L. Tend'r	70,587,407	57,863,599	53,866,757
Deposits	195,729,072	191,206,135	180,307,489
Circulation	33,571,747	34,114,843	34,227,624
In Sub-Tres'y	110,234,049	101,268,221	106,848,822

The Bank Statement published to-day exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous Statement. The Banks owed:

	April 25.	May 2.	May 4, 1867.
On deposits	$180,307,489	$191,206,135	$195,729,072
Circulation	34,227,624	34,114,843	33,571,747
Total	$214,535,113	$225,320,978	$229,300,819
25 ₱ cent. would be	$53,633,778	$56,330,244	$57,325,205
They held: In Gold and Greenbacks	68,801,304	74,030,472	80,489,584
Excess	$15,167,526	$16,700,228	$23,164,379

The very large increase in the line of Deposits at Bank since last Monday is quite unexpected, but it seems consistent with the other departments of the present Statement. Thus the increase of $5,300,000 in Loans would carry a corresponding sum to the credit of Depositors in the shape of the proceeds of such Loans. Even if made in part, by the purchase of United States Stocks for account of the Banks, the Money would go to the credit of the sellers of such Stocks. Then we have about $4,000,000 Greenbacks and $1,200,000 in Gold derived from either local Depositors or Country Bankers, the Gold to be further increased (though partly by the collection of United States Dividends for the Banks themselves) on the next average. There was a large business during the week in the Public Funds of the United States, partly speculative on the calculation that as soon as the May Dividends upon United States, New-York City Loans, City Bank Stocks and Railway Bonds are collected and placed in Bank ready for reinvestment, the demand for 5-20s, 10-40s, 6s of 1881, &c., will materially increase. There is no new supply from the Treasury over, and the conversions and purchases by the Treasury of the 7.30 ₱ cent. Notes due on the 15th June and 15th July next, which fact renders the market less sensitive to the funding operations of the Government than this time last year, when the sales of new 5-20s were in advance of the purchases and conversions of 7.30 ₱ cents—$42,000,000 of the former in April, 1867, against $32,000,000 of the latter. Another cause of strength to the Gold-bearing Bonds is the near prospect that the funding process will soon be at an end, so far as this class of Bonds is concerned. Should a new Secretary come into administration, it is not unlikely that the long-neglected Sinking Fund of 1862 will be established, the application to which of a considerable part of the present heavy Gold balances in the Treasury would enable the Government to buy up and extinguish the principal of the old 5-20s nearly or quite as fast as new Bonds are created by the conversion of the 7.30 ₱ cents due in June and July, so as to keep the grand total of the Gold-bearing Funded Debt within $2,000,000,000. The Sinking Fund has been wholly ignored, and the whole principle discouraged by the present Secretary; but it is understood that he is not opposed to a relaxation of the National Banking system, so as to make its circulation essentially free or flexible to suit the varying demand and wants of the whole country from season to season, the circulation to rise with the movement of the crops, and to fall during the dull months of the year, when Currency returns upon the Banks or their correspondents in the great cities for redemption. And in making this change in the volume of National Bank Notes, say to the extent of $50,000,000 or $100,000,000, it would certainly be desirable either to reduce the Gold Interest on the Stocks pledged for the additional Circulation, (Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri, would make the rate 4 ₱ cent.,) or to employ a Currency Interest Stock bearing 6 ₱ cent., like the Bonds of the Government advanced to the Pacific Roads, only of shorter date. Whether Mr. McCULLOCH retires or not, we deem it reasonably certain that the present limit of $300,000,000 to the National Bank Note Circulation *will be relaxed*, and that the present volume of Greenbacks *will neither be increased nor diminished by Congress*. As consistent with this order of things, we also deem it probable that either Congress or Mr. McCULLOCH's successor will soon place a limit upon the funding process, so far as Gold-bearing Bonds are concerned, and also apply the proper means for gradually sinking the Principal. Had this last step been taken at the close of the War and faithfully pursued since, the country would have been spared the recent agitation, (now happily in public disfavor,) about paying 5-20s in Greenbacks before they are due.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $5,395,815, against the total entries of $4,292,967 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $4,170,473, against $3,314,702 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $1,431,891, against $713,657 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $2,226,419. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 4,130 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 4,515.

The gold values of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since July 1, 1867, the beginning of the current fiscal year, are officially (to April 1) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the entries of foreign specie being omitted:

July	$23,030,280	February	$20,402,462
August	23,732,00	March	25,213,33
September	20,681,540	April 4	5,791,225
October	18,075,694	April 11	4,522,237
November	15,689,688	April 18	4,660,449
December	13,112,564	April 25	5,556,564
January	15,281,997	May 2	6,395,815
Total since July 1			$201,055,836
Against same time 1867			229,688,516
Decrease since July 1			$28,632,680

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, including foreign articles reexported, since July 1, 1867, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to April 1 by months and since semi-officially by weeks:

July	$14,068,861	February	$14,021,585
August	12,857,352	March	13,685,450
September	12,002,449	April 1	3,996,447
October	17,461,221	April 8	4,781,689
November	20,675,515	April 15	3,013,393
December	14,057,986	April 22	4,111,405
January	14,448,327	April 29	4,170,473
Total since July 1			$153,199,158
Against same time 1867			155,256,775
Decrease since July 1			$2,057,617
Gold, May 2, 1868			139⅝ ₱ cent.
Gold, May 4, 1867			136 ₱ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York are as follows since July 1, 1867:

July	$13,519,894	February	$4,203,829
August	1,714,596	March	3,694,912
September	2,201,959	April 4	1,103,032
October	1,182,631	April 11	891,807
November	1,735,261	April 18	1,625,498
December	6,854,548	April 25	1,867,291
January	7,349,825	May 2	1,431,891
Total since July 1			$49,377,367
Against same time 1867			26,408,574
Increase since July 1			$22,968,793

The deliveries of California Gold and Silver at New-York since July 1, 1867, are as follows:

July	$2,679,712	December	$2,188,922
August	3,983,653	January	3,071,619
September	2,615,950	February	4,132,576
October	1,847,106	March	3,196,198
November	1,038,058	April	3,797,430
Total since July 1			$28,549,228
Against same time 1867			34,687,781
Decrease since July 1			$6,128,553

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold, and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since July 1, 1867:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
July	$9,794,404	July	$11,506,370
August	12,903,740	August	621,066
September	11,967,825	September	2,716,959
October	9,082,986	October	187,357
November	7,304,934	November	16,969,514
December	5,448,244	December	1,438,753
January	7,204,590	January	16,016,501
February	9,735,125	February	1,880,086
March	11,335,954	March	3,109,556
April	10,249,419	April	276,099
May 2	663,000	May 2	7,032,000
Total	$95,977,621	Total	$61,684,261
To date, 1867	106,453,216	To date, 1867	45,535,392

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

		May 4, '67.
American Gold Coin	139⅛@138⅞@139⅝@139⅛	136
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	111⅞ with div. @10⅞ x. d.	107¼
Consolidated 5-20s	109@109⅜	107⅜
Seconds and Thirds, 7.30s	107⅛@107⅜	105⅜
U. S. 5 ₱ cents. 10-40s	102⅞@103⅛@103	99⅛
New-York Central	127@130⅛@126⅝@129⅝@128⅞	98⅛
Erie	71@72⅛@70@70⅞	64⅜
Rock Island	94⅞@94	92¼
Michigan Southern	90 with div.@83⅞ x d.	69⅜
Hudson River	135⅛@135⅜	96⅞
Northwestern	61@65@64⅞	56⅜
Fort Wayne and Chicago	102⅜@104	97⅛
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	81⅛@84⅜	74¼
Reading	90⅛@89⅞	104
Northwestern Preferred	74⅜@77⅜@75⅞	62⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	31⅜@31⅞	23
Pacific Mail	93⅜@90⅛@91⅞	129⅛
Western Union Telegraph	37¼@37	43⅛
St. Paul Preferred	75@75⅞	53¼
St. Paul Common	62@64⅞	35½

The sales of Gold Saturday were at 139⅝@139½@139⅝@139¼ ₱ cent. The market, after the opening sales, felt the influence of the May Dividends on the Public Debt now being paid out quite freely from the Treasury Office; and also the weight of some partial sales by the Treasury Office; and also the turn of the Money market, from Friday, from 4@6 ₱ cent. to 6@7 ₱ cent. ₱ annum for carrying Gold. With all these causes operating against the rise in the Gold Room, the closing quotation was 139¼ as against 139⅞ ₱ cent. on Friday night. The Treasury has paid out $7,032,000 on Gold Interest for the first and second days of the month. Further checks for Gold Interest have been issued, but not yet presented. The Banks gain $1,232,826 on their average Gold line for the week, the average being a rising one at the close of the week. The exports of Gold and Silver of all descriptions for the week amount to $1,431,891, of which about one-half is in American Gold Coin, the remainder in Foreign Coin and California Gold and Silver Bullion. Of the latter the receipts of the week are $466,909. The Gold Customs of the week paid into the Treasury amount to $2,226,419. The Bank movement is largely enhanced on the Statement of Saturday. The Deposits are up $10,898,646, of which $3,996,842 is in Greenbacks. The Loans are up $5,314,055. These figures indicate a rapid return to ease in the general movement of the Banks; but it was remarked, late in the day, that the inquiry for Money was rather more active at 6@7 ₱ cent. than on Thursday or Friday. The additional employment seemed to be traced to the Gold Room. The leading Brokers in the Public Funds were supplied at 6 ₱ cent., and the Brokers in the Railways at 6 ₱ cent. early in the day, and 7 ₱ cent. at the close; but both departments of the Stock Exchange, after the early morning transactions, were lower than on Friday, and the *Bearish* interest in the Railways made some use of the reported turn in the demand for Money.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night. The Railways were steadier after the particulars of the Bank Statement were made known. The State Bonds were better on new Tennessees:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	103¼	103	Missouri	87¾	88
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	108¼	108	Northwest	64⅞	64⅞
U. S. Con. 5-20s	109⅜	109⅜	N. West Pref	76⅝	75⅝
N. Y. Central	129	128⅜	Rock Island	94⅝	94
Erie	71¼	70¾	Fort Wayne	104¼	104
Hudson	136⅜	136¾	W. U. Telegraph	37⅛	37
Reading	90¼	89⅞	M'chants' Union	31⅜	31⅛
Mich. Southern	91¼	*82⅜	St. Paul Pref	76	75¾
Ohio and Miss	31⅛	31⅛	St. Paul Com	64⅛	64⅛
Pittsburgh	82⅞	82⅜	Pacific Mail	91⅞	91½
Toledo	106	105¾	American Gold	139⅝	139¼
Tenn 6s. new	66	66¼	Bills on London	110⅛	110⅛

*Ex-dividend.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. 1868	141⅛	5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	107
6 ₱ cent. coup. 1868	141⅛	5-20 coup., 1865, new is	108⅜
500 & 1,000, 1881	113	5-20 coup. '67	109⅜
5-20 reg., 1862	105⅛	5 ₱ cent. reg., 1874	111
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	108	10-40 500 & 1,000	103
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	106⅛	7 3-10 2d series	107⅛
5-20 reg., 1865	106	7 3-10 3d series	107⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Bounty 7s	109	Michigan 6 ₱ c., 1878	94
N. Y. State 7s, 1870	102	Michigan 6 ₱ c., 1883	94
N. Y. Canal 6s, '72-3-4	101½	Tennessee 6 ₱ c., 1868	75
N. Y. Canal 6s, 1875-77-78	102	Tennessee 6 ₱ c. ex-c.	67½
N. Y. Canal 5s, 1874	96	Tennessee 6 ₱ c. n. bds	65¾
Ohio 6 ₱ cent. 1875	101	Virginia 6s, new bds	49⅛
Ill. 6s. cou., '79 aft. 1860	99	Georgia 6s	75
Ill. 6s. cou., '79 aft. 1862	99	Georgia 7s. new bonds	89
Illinois c. 6s. '79 aft. 1865	99	North Carolina 6s	80
Illinois c. 6s. '79 aft. 1870	99	N. C. 6s. ex coupons	64
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	99	Missouri 6s	87⅞
Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	99	Mo. 6s. H. & St. Jo. s	87
Illinois war loan	99	California 7s	130
Indiana 5 ₱ c	93	Connecticut 6s	100
Michigan 6 ₱ c., 1873	94		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks.

New-York	130	Bank of the Repub	116
Merchants'	119	Bank of N. America	106
Mechanics'	125	Hanover	113½
America	142	Irving	106½
City	180	East River	98
Tradesmen's	137	Shoe and Leather	144
National	111	Continental	103
Merch'ts' Exchange	111½	St. Nicholas	106
Seventh Ward	112	Commonwealth	110½
State of New-York	115½	Park	145
Commerce	119½	Central National	107
Broadway	250	Fourth National	104½
Ocean	103½	Ninth National	105½
American Exchange	116½	Tenth National	102½

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s 1883	93	Tol. & W. 2d Mort	80½
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	94	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	100
N. Y. Cen. 7's. con. 1876	128	Gt. Western 1st M. '89	87
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1865–'76	128	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	74½
Erie 1st M. Ex	105	Quin. & Tol. 1st M. '90	75
Erie 7s, 2d. ind., 1870	100½	Ills. & So. Iowa 1st M	72
Erie 7s. 4th ind., 1880	89½	Gal. & Chic. 2d M. ...x	96
Erie 7s. 5th ind., 1888	89½	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is	95
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	96	Morris & Essex 1st M	96
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S. F. '85	104	Morris & Essex 2d M	86½
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M. '75	97	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	101½
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st M	113	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M	102
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d M	90	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M	104
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	97	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M	98
Pac. R. 7s. guar. by Mo	90	Cleve. & P. 2d M	95
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. 1870	112	Cleve. & P. 4th M	77
Alton & T. H. 1st M	94½	Chi. & Alton Inc	91
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	83¼	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M	70
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	78	Ohio & Miss. 1st M	94
Con. 7 ₱ cent. conv	88½	Pennsylva R. R. bonds	96
Con. 7 ₱ cent. 1st M	89	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M	91½
Lack. & West'n. bds	96	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M	83
Del. L. & W 1st M	98½	Mar. & Cin. 1st M	91
Del. L. & W. 2d M	95	Chic. & Mil. 1st M	88
Tol. & W. 1st M	91	Chic. & Gt. E. 1st M	83
Tol. & W. 1st M. Ex	92½		

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $3,400,270 58; payments, $7,024,663 94; balance, $101,208,221 61. The receipts include for Customs, $292,000; gold notes, $1,292,000.

The Terre Haute and Alton Railway Company have declared a Cash Dividend of 7 ₱ cent. on their Preferred Shares, payable May 15.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Broadway and Broome-st., s. w. corner, 28x200	$320,000
Broadway and Bleecker-st., s. e. corner, 25.2x196x28.10x196	175,000
Broadway and 7th-av., by 44th and 45th sts., —x125 x—x108	260,000
Broadway, w. s., between Liberty and Cortlandt sts., 19.3x83.9x19.8x84.10	50,000
Broadway, e. s., 68.3 ft. s. of 33d-st., 24.5x75.6x65x75.5x80	47,000
Broome and Mulberry sts., s. e. corner, 25.3x99.2	25,000
Cherry-st., n. s., (lot No. 174) 25x114	22,000
Delancey-st., n. s., 53 ft. e. of Sheriff-st., 25.3x100	12,000
Eldridge-st., s. s., lot No. 522 Delancey-farm Map, 25x100	14,410
Franklin-st., No. 176, 30x50	17,000
Gouverneur-st., w. s., 13.6 ft. s. of Madison-st., 20x63.2	8,750
Greene-st., w. s., No. 85, 25x50	25,000
Greenwich-st., e. s., 25 ft. n. of North Moore-st., 25x100	17,000
Hammond-st., s. s., 76 ft. e. of 4th-st., 20x80	15,000
Houston-st., n. s., 403 ft. w. of Av. C., 23.8x83.5x18.3x83	10,500
Howard-st., No. 29, 25x100	35,000
Howard-st., No. 24, 25x119	40,000
Madison-st., n. s., 144 ft. e. of Scammel-st., 24x96	20,000
Maiden-lane, s. s., No. 93, 22.3x83x22.7x78.5	23,000
Monroe-st., n. s., lot No. 490 (Rutger's estate)	12,500
Mulberry-st., No. 87, 25x100	22,000
Roosevelt-st., w. s., No. 15, 25x100	11,150
Sullivan-st., w. s., No. 222, 20x100	10,000
5th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Av. B, 35.7x96.2	15,000
5th-st., s. s., 118 ft. e. of Av. B, 18x96.5	7,500
7th-st., n. s., 71.3 ft. e. of Av. C, 18.1x48.9	9,200
7th-st., n. s., 63 ft. w. of Av. C, 20x93.7	10,750
7th-st., n. s., 303 ft. w. of Av. C, 20x97.6	10,250
8th-st., n. s., 40 ft. e. of 1st-av., 20x73.10	15,015
12th-st., n. s., 22.6 ft. e. of 4th-st., 19x36x19.6x36.1	6,200
12th-st., s. s., 42 ft. e. of 4th-st., 19.9x33.5x18.7x35.1	5,100
12th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 4th-st., 20.5x93.1x16.7x91.8	6,500
13th-st., n. s., 83 ft. w. of Av. C, 25x75	15,150
13th-st., n. s., 160 ft. e. of 10th-av., 50x103.1	31,000
13th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 7th-av., 20.10x75	11,750
17th-st., s. s., 345.6 ft. e. of 8th-av., 17.6x84	8,500
23d-st., n. s., 160 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x197.6	45,000
27th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 7th-av., 50x197.6	13,400
29th-st., n. s., 208.4 ft. w. of 6th-av., 16.8x62.5	8,000
30th-st., s. s., 139.6 ft. w. of 6th-av., 38.9x106x37.6x98.4	27,000
31st-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 4th-av., 19.3x98.9	18,000
32d-st., n. s., 206.4 ft. e. of 7th-av., 22.11x45.8x39x18.8	5,500
32d-st., n. s., 260 ft. e. of 2d-av., 40x98.9	19,800
32d-st., s. s., 296 ft. w. of 3d-av., 18x98.9	7,500
33d-st., s. s., 152.6 ft. e. of 7th-av., 17.6x39	8,800
33d-st., n. s., 250.11 ft. w. of 5th-av., 24.1x98.9	32,500
34th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x98.9	19,000
34th-st., n. s., 291.8 ft. w. of 7th-av., 16.8x98.9	20,000
35th-st., n. s., 355 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x98.9	15,000
36th-st., n. s., 83.2 ft. e. of 2d-av., 19.9x98.9	2,500
36th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x98.9	7,000
36th-st., n. s., 476 ft. w. of 5th-av., 18.9x98.9	25,000
37th-st., s. s., 165 ft. w. of 2d-av., 4x98.9	16,750
50th-st., n. s., 65 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 18x83	18,500
37th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Lexington-av, 24x121.5x22.2x123	24,000
39th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 9th-av., 22x98.9	51,000
40th-st., n. s., 60.2 ft. e. of 3d-av., 22.2x134.5x27.7x122.2	13,700
40th-st., s. s., 163.6 ft. w. of 5th-av., 19.6x98.9	13,000
40th-st., s. s., 360 ft. w. of 7th-av., 20x98.9	11,000
42d-st., s. s., 751 ft. e. of 5th-av., 22x98.9	32,500
42d-st., n. s., 255 ft. e. of 3d-av., 50x100.5	10,500
43d-st., s. s., 216.8 ft. w. of 9th-av., 16.8x100.4	11,000
44th-st., n. s., 131 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x95.11	2,000
45th-st., n. s., 168.11 ft. e. of 7th-av., 17.2x100.4	14,500
51st-st., s. s., 19 ft. e. of 1st-av., 18x100.5	10,000
52d-st., s. s., 575 ft. e. of 11th-av., 24.6x105	12,000
53d-st., s. s., 189.3 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 17.10x100.5	16,000
55th-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 2d-av., 16.7x100.4	4,500
56th-st., n. s., 313 ft. w. of 6th-av., 20.8x100.5	26,000
56th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 9th-av., 57x25.2x50.4x31.5	4,000
57th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 7th-av., 37x101x35x106.11	12,500
58th-st., s. s., 22.4 ft. w. of 8th-av., 20.8x100.5	26,000
63d-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 5th-av., 100x100.5	34,000
78th-st., n. s., 305 ft. w. of 2d-av., 110.8x102.2	56,000
87th-st., n. s., 258 ft. e. of 5th-av., 42x102.2	15,750
114th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 100x100.11	7,100
117th-st., s. s., 420 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100	1,150
118th-st., n. s., 182 ft. w. of Av. A, 18.9x100.5	9,000
119th-st., n. s., 148 ft. e. of Av. A, 25x100.10	1,800
119th-st., n. s., 173 ft. e. of Av. A, 25x100.10	1,800
119th-st., s. s., 240 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x100.11	8,500
122d-st., n. s., 290 ft. e. of 4th-av., 35x100.11	2,300
123d-st., s. s., 161.1 ft. w. of 3d-av., 24.1x102.4x16.6x101.10	4,500
124th-st., n. s., 137.6 ft. e. of 2d-av., 18.9x100.11	14,500
124th-st., n. s. 240 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x¼ block	2,000
124th-st., n. s. 50 ft. e. of 6th-av., 8x25.2	500
126th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20x99.11	12,000
128th-st., s. s., 236.3 ft. e. of 3d-av., 18.9x99.11	8,500
128th-st., s. s., 1 5 ft. e. of 3d-av., 18.9x99.11	9,000
128th-st., n. s., 565 ft. w. of 4th-av., 18.9x99.11	10,500
129th-st., s. s., 178.9 ft. e. of 5th-av., 18.9x99.11	13,800
141st-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 11th-av., 50x100	3,900
Lexington-av., e. s., 40.5 ft. s. of 54th-st., 20x80	25,250
Madison-av., and 79th-st., s. e. cor., 36x80x39x20x100	21,200
Av.-C, e. s., 46.11 ft. n. of 8th-st., 23.6x63	15,500
Av. C. and 13th-st., s. w. cor., 20x70	14,500
1st-av., w. s., 57.6 ft. n. of 7th-st., 20x50	9,900
1st-av., w. s., 77.6 ft. n. of 7th-st., 20x50	9,900
1st-av., w. s., 27.6 ft. n. of 7th-st., 20x50	9,900
1st-av., w. s., 52 ft. s. of 8th-st., 24.6x50	17,500
1st-av., e. s., 75.6 ft. s. of 23d-st., 23.3x94	13,850
1st-av. and 51st-st., n. e. corner, 5.7x32.3x31.10	1,500
2d-av., w. s., 25.3 ft. s. of 98th-st., 25x100	895
3d-av. and 44th-st., s. w. corner, 21x80	29,700
3d-av., w. s., 100 ft. s. of 123th-st., 26x125	3,674
3d-av., e. s., 80 ft. s. of 125th-st., 24.11x80	11,500
6th-av., w. s., 67.2 ft. s. of 6th-st., 21.2x80	12,000
6th-av. and 49th-st., s. e. corner, 23.5x60	27,000
6th-av. and 56th-st., n. w. corner, 100x74.5	31,500
6th-av., w. s., 100.5 ft. s. of 59th-st., 25x100	15,900
7th-av., e. s., 110.6 ft. n. of 11th-st., 25x68.10	13,000
8th-av., e. s., between 40th and 41st sts., 38.4x59.6	40,000
8th-av., e. s., 100 ft. s. of 41st st., 19.2x59.6	23,000
8th-av., w. s., 100 ft. n. of 47th-st., 19.3x100	19,000
9th-av. and 44th-st., n. w. cor., 20.1x65x20x15x40.1x80	21,400
11th-av., e. s., 25.1 ft. s. of 65th-st., 100x75.3	24,425
11th-av., w. s., 74.11 ft. s. of 145th-st., 25x100	2,500

Leases Recorded.

Bowery, No. 41, store, &c., 2 years, per year	$1,350
Broome-st., No. 161, first floor and basement, 5 years, per year	518
Chatham-st., No. 71, store, 2 years, per year	1,575
Cherry-st., No. 187, and Water-st., No. 450, 25x120, 8 years, per year	800
Forsyth-st., No. 23, store, &c., 3 years, per year	600
Lewis-st., No. 201, 3 years, per year	600
Lispenard-st., No. 47, store, 1 year	1,800
Madison-st., No. 326, 3 years, per year	380
Pearl and Chatham sts., n. e. cor., basement, 1 yr	1,800
East 22d-st., No. 221, 10 years, per year	600
East 38th-st., No. 202, 3 years, per year	1,000
1st-av. and 15th-st., n. e. cor., store, 5 years, per yr	900
2d-av., No. 857, store, 3 years, per year	840

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Adams-st., w. s., 150 ft. n. of Johnson-st., 25x114.6	$6,000
Adelphi-st., e. s., 262 ft. s. of Park-av., 18.9x100	4,903
Ainslie-st., s. s., lot No. 159, map of 939 lots in Williamsburg, 25x100	3,800
Bergen and Hoyt sts., s. w. corner, 20x75	7,500
Bridge-st., w. s., 60 ft. s. of Tillary-st., 22x81.6	6,800
Bushwick Boulevard, w. s., 50 ft. s. of Wyckoff-st., 50x100	2,350
Carroll-st., n. s., 62.6 ft. e. of Hicks-st., 20.10x100	7,500
Carroll and Court sts., s. e. corner, 29.5x93	37,000
Carroll st., n. e. s., 175 ft. s. e. of Powers-st., 25x100	2,000
Centre-st., e. s., 400 ft. s. of Sackett st., 50x100	1,600
Clinton-st., w. s., 40 ft. n. of Nelson-st., 20x90	5,256
Clinton-st., n. w. s., 25 ft. n. e. of Degraw st., 25x100	14,000
Clinton and Remsen-st., n. e. cor., 20x100	3,500
Clymer-st., s. e. s., 185 ft. s. w. of Lee-av., 20x100	5,600
Court st., e. s., 75 ft. n. of 4th place, 30x91	nom.
Cumberland-st., e. s., 110 ft. n. of Greene-av., 20x100	12,000
Dean-st., n. s., 65.6 ft. e. of Nevins-st., 71.6x6.6x15.2x100x21.8	10,000
Dean-st., n. s., 210 ft. e. of Nevins-st., 20x100	8,300
Dean-st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of Smith-st., 28x100	7,600
Dean-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Smith-st., 20x100	2,000
Degraw and Nevins sts., s. e. cor., 280x100	7,600
Degraw-st., n. s., 470 ft. e. of Schenectady-av., 130.5x46.4¾x130.5x72.1¼	900
Diamond-st., n. s., 316.4 ft. e. of Main-st., 159.9x40.3x87.10x200x85.9	4,500
Duffield & Willoughby sts., s. e. cor., 20.3x100	8,000
Elliott-pl. and Fulton-av., s. w. cor., 24x75.3.6x64x50.6¾	24,100
Frost-st., s. s., 160 ft. w. of Graham-av., 50x100	961
Garden-st., w. s., 63.2 ft. s. of Joralemon-st., 25x85	2,000
Gold-st., e. s., 310 ft. s. of Willoughby-st., 25x85	5,000
Gold-st., e. s., 288 ft. s. of Willoughby-st., 22x8	5,200
Grand-st., n. e. s., Lot No. 74, Ewen's Map, Williamsburgh	18,000
Hall-st., e. s., 40 ft. n. of Greene-av., 20x100	12,000
Hall-st., e. s., 20 ft. n. of Greene-av., 20x100	12,000
Hall-st., e. s., 115 ft. s. of Gates av., 25x100	5,500
Henry st., e. s., 60 ft. n. of President-st., 20x97	14,000
Henry-st., e. s., 82.6 ft. s. of Carroll-st., 17.6x92	7,500
Herkimer-st., n. s., 220 ft. w. of Troy-av., 40x100	4,800
Herkimer-st., n. s., 280 ft. w. of Albany-av., 20x100	4,100
Hickory-st., n. s., 219.5 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 136.10½x130x135.1x130	nom.
Hicks-st., e. s., 298 ft. n. of State-st., 25x90	14,000
High-st., No. 81, house and lot	5,900
Houston-st., w. s., 270 ft. n. of Willoughby-st., 16.8x100	6,000
Hopkinson-st., e. s., 75 ft. s. of Sumter-st., 25x100	775
Hoyt-st., w. s., 66.9 ft. n. of Dean-st., 22.3x81	7,400
Jay-st., e. s., 225 ft. n. of Willoughby-st., 25x107.6	8,000
Livingston-st., s. s., 20.4 ft. n. w. of Boerum-st., 50.8x19.1½x48.1x19	7,000
Livingston-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of Clinton-st., 24.6x95.9	18,200
Madison-st., s. s., 90 ft. e. of Franklin-av., 20x100	7,500
Montague-st., n. s., 154 ft. e. of Hicks-st., 25x100	6,700
Monroe-st., s. s., 286.2 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 17.2x100	6,200
Nassau-st., s. s., 25 ft. w. of Navy-st., 50x75	8,500
Nassau-st., s. s., 25 ft. w. of Navy-st., 5 x75 (q. c.)	500
Oxford-st., s. s., 70 ft. e. of Franklin-st., 25x100	7,000
Oxford-st., e. s., 353.4 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 16.8x100	4,500
Pacific-st., s. s., 185 ft. w. of Hoyt-st., 20x100	5,800
President-st., n. s., 119 ft. e. of Clinton-st., 24x100	14,500
Pulaski-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of Stuyvesant-st., 25x100	3,400
Quincy-st. and Yates-av., s. e. corner, 20x20	750
Quincy-st., n. s., 725 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 150x100	18,000
Remsen-st., s. s., 327 ft. w. of Hicks-st., 75x90	41,167
Remsen-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Clinton-st., 25x100	10,000
Remsen and Hicks sts., s. w. corner, 26x180	27,500
Ryerson-st., w. s., 404 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 20x100	5,650
Sackett-st., n. s., 20 ft. w. of Bond-st., 20x70	4,800
Sackett-st. and Classon-av., s. w. corner, 125x100x25x50x100x50	nom.
Sackett-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Bond-st., 20x100	4,500
Sands-st., s. s., 65 ft. w. of Bridge-st., 25x75	5,7 0
Schemerhorn-st., s. s., 160 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 20x100	2,500
Seeley-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 18th-st., 150x100	3,800
State-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 75x100	6,000
State-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 50x100	0,000
State-st., s. s., 79.1 ft. w. of Bond-st., 20x100	11,250
St. Felix-st., w. s., 144.8 ft. s. of Dekalb-av., 19.8x75	7,200
Summit-st., s. w. s., 35.3 ft. s. e. of Hicks-st., 18x75	7,750
Taliman-st., s. s., lot A, Hamilton's map, 25x47	3,250
Taliman-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Jay-st., 25x60	2,600
Tillary-st., n. s., 124.9½ ft. w. of Hudson-av., 109.2x25.2x93.7x20	4,000
Varet-st., n. s., lots Nos. 27, 28, Wall's map, Bushwick	1,000
Van Brunt-st., w. s., 65.7½ n. of William-st., 15.7½x70	3,800
Van Buren-st., n. s., 310 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 20x100	5,500
Warren-st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of Warren-st., 300x132.3x100x83x—x—x262	30,000
Warren-st., n. s. 200.3 ft. w. of Clinton-st., 8 x8 in.x29.9x24.6x100.9x22.6	11,500
Withers-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of Kingsland-av., 25x100	500
Woodhull-st., s. s., 100.9 ft. w. of Henry-st., 20x100	11,500
Wyckoff-st., n. s., 247 ft. w. of Carlton-av., 42x131	3,300
Wyckoff-st., s. s. 150 ft. e. of Graham-av., 25x76.4x26x84.6	3,500
Wyckoff-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Hoyt-st., 20x74.7	2,500
1st-place, s. w. s., 154.2 ft. s. e. of Henry-st., 29.2x100	12,100
2d-st., w. s., 175 ft. n. of South 2d-st., 25x100	6,000
2d-st., w. s., 75 ft. n. e. of South 4th-st., 17.6x100x50x50x20	6,000
South 2d-st., n. e. s., lot No. 216, 25x100	5,500
3d and South 10th sts., n. w. cor., 19.3x78.3	8,082
South 4th-st., s. s., 153.4 ft. e. of 7th-st., 19.2x102x19.2x102.4	3,900
South 4th-st., s. s., 121.3 ft. e. of 6th-st., 21.3x100	9,500
South 5th-st., s. s., 69 ft. e. of 1st-st., 26.8x82.6	6,000
North 5th-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 6th-st., 25x100	4,000
North 6th-st., n. s. 42.8 ft. e. of 6th-st, 32.4x50	2,500
North 6th-st., s. s., 162 ft. e. of 6th-st., 20.2x100	1,800
7th-st., s. w. s., 197 ft. s. e. of 3d-av., 28x137.5x25.1x39.3x3x100.2	3,450
9th-st., w. s., 109 n. of South 4th-st., 18x100	1,386
11th-st., s. w. s., 152.8 ft. s. e. of 3d-av., 17.6x100	4,000
13th-st., n. e. s., 222.10 ft. n. w. of 7th-av., 25x100	2,600
14th-st., n. e. s., 122.10½ ft. s. e. of 3d-av., 75x100	2,400
15th-st. and 6th-av., n. w. corner, 25x80	5,000
17th-st., s. s., 112.6 ft. n. of 7th-av., 18.9x100	3,500
17th-st., s. s., 60 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20x100	5,800
18th-st., s. e. s., 175 ft. n. w. of 8th-av., 50x100	6,000
21st-st., n. e. s., 245 ft. s. e. of 4th-av., 100x20x60x8 in.x4 x19.4	3,500
Carlton-av., e. s., 50.6 ft. s. of Willoughby-st., 21.6x100	15,100
Albany-av. and Carroll-st., s. e. corner, 123.7x.08x92.6x178	2,100
Atlantic-av., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Hudson-av., 100x100x99.1x100. Pacific-st., s. s., 245 ft. w. of Albany-av., 80x107.2½	6,980
Atlantic-av., n. e. s., 775 ft. n. w. of Hamilton-av., 50x250x50.9x130x15x125	2,000
Buffalo-av., e. s., 65.7 ft. n. of Union-st., 81x100	600
Carlton-av., e. s., 190.2 ft. n. of De Kalb-av., 21x100	15,300
Carlton-av., e. s., 232.2 ft. n. of De Kalb-av., 21x100	15,500
Classon-av., e. s., 375.7 ft. s. of Flushing-av., 25x97.x25x97.2	3,200
Classon-av. and Lefferts-st., n. w. cor., 64.11x70.3x30x90.8	4,700
Clermont-av., e. s., 150 ft. n. of De Kalb-av., 22x100	15,000
Clinton-av., w. s., 234.1 ft. n. of Park-av., 20x100	2,800
Dekalb and Bedford avs., n. w. cor., 33x75	12, 00
De Kalb and Kent avs., s. e. corner, 25x95	8,500
De Kalb-av., n. s., 21 ft. w. of Sandford-st., 79x83	9,000
Flatbush road, w. s., commencing at Stone Monument, plot adjoining T. Murphy's	25,000
Franklin-av., w. s., 390 ft. s. of Willoughby-av., 12.6x100	4,000
Franklin-av., e. s., 425 ft. s. of Willoughby-av., 25x200	16,326
Franklin-av. and Madison-st., s. e. corner, 20x90	7,000
Fulton-av. s. s., 31 ft., w. of Classon av., 20x105. Fulton-av. s. s., 131 ft. w. of Classon av., 20x105	7,150
Fulton-av. s. s., 29.6 ft. n. s. w. of Hoyt-st., 100.11x19x25x87.6x26x30.6	25,000
Gates-av. n. s. 26.6, w. of Downing-st., 19.9x91x19.9½x89.9	9,000
Gates-av., n. s., 385 ft. w. of Marcy-av., 20x100	9,500
Graham-av., 50 ft. s. of Devoe-st., 23x100	4,500
Greene-av., n. s., 200 ft w. of Patchen-av., 75x200	5,500
Greene-av., n. s., 275 ft. w. of Patchen-av., 75x200	3,500
Hale-av., e. s., 300 ft. s. of Ridgewood-av., 25x101	250
Lafayette-av., n. s., 111 ft. w. of Oxford-st., 22x100	17,000
Lafayette-av., n. s., 425 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 25x100	4,000
Marcy-av., e. s., 50 ft. s. of Hickory-st., 6 x100	2,000
Myrtle-av., n. s., 20 ft. e. of Houston-st., 20x84	10,500
Myrtle-av and Sandford-st., s. e. cor., 25x111.10	3,800
Park-av., s. e., 78 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 81.9x22	6,200

Park-av., n. s., 80 ft. e. of Cumberland-st., 87x21.4½x91.5x21.8 ... 3,000
Park-av., s. s., 78 ft. e. of Franklin-av., 72x56.9 ... 3,775
Park-av., n. s., 125.6½ ft. e. of Oxford-st., 19.5x69.9½x19x65.11½ ... 3,750
Putnam-av., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Franklin-av., 16.8x100 ... 6,600
Putnam-av., s. s., 130 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 20x100 ... 7,000
Vanderbilt-av., n. s., 400 ft. e. of 18th-st., 150x100 ... 3,600
Washington-av., e. s., 211.6 ft. s. Greene-av., 25x120.7 ... 6,000
6th-av., w. s., 40 ft. s. of Warren-st., 20x80.10 ... 5,500
6th-av., w. s., 40 ft. n. of Warren-st., 20x80.10 ... 6,500
6th-av., w. s., 20 ft. n. of Warren-st., 20x80.10 ... 6,000
7th-av., w. s., 60 ft. s. of Baltic-st., 20x90 ... 14,025
Lot No. 180 Wyckoff map, 19th Ward ... 900

Leases Recorded.

Fulton-st., No. 332, 7 years, per year ... $2,500
Fulton-st., Nos. 332, 334, 336, 338, upper parts, 7 years, per year ... 2,500
Fulton-st., No. 334, store, &c., 7 years, per year ... 2,700
Fulton-st., No. 330, store, &c., 7 years, per year ... 2,000
Fulton-st., No. 336, store, &c., 7 years, per year ... 2,800
Wyckoff-st., No. 119, house, 1 year ... 540
Wyckoff-st., No. 119, house, 4 years following, at ... 600
6th-av. and 15th-st., s. w. corner, 1st floor, 3 years, per year ... 240

Canarsie.

Conklin-av., n. s., 728.8 ft. e. of Canarsie-road, 25x82.7 ... $200

Flatbush.

Diamond-st., s. s., 1098.4 ft. e. of Main-st., 166x300x169.2x300 ... $9,000
Diamond-st., n. s., 1402.1 ft. e. of Main-st., 200x100 ... 3,500

Flatlands.

Conklin-av., n. s., 702.8 ft. e. of Canarsie-road, 25x162.10 ... $200

Gravesend.

Second-wood-road, w. s., Nos. 2, 3, 5, adjoining Margaret Ryder's ... Tract of salt meadow on Cedar Tree and Mill Creeks ... $2,500

New-Lotts.

Liberty-av., n. s., 75 ft. w. of Schenck-av., 25x100 ... $2,500

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City.

Grove and Montgomery sts., n. w. cor., 25x100 ... $12,500
Wayne-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Colgate-st., 25x80 ... 1,100

Hoboken—West Hoboken.

Garden-st., w. s., 75 ft. n. of 5th-st., 21.10⅝x95 ... $7,200
Grand and 2d sts., s. e. cor., 100x100 ... 4,800
Clinton-av., e. s., 59.1 ft. s. of Hoboken-st., 20x100 ... 5,500
Lots Nos. 6 and 7, block 11; Nos. 16 to 20, block 13; Nos. 16 to 18, block 19; Nos. 13 to 20, block 28; Nos. 31 to 34, block 32; Nos. 18 to 26, block 49; Nos. 27 to 30, block 52; Nos. 13 to 20, block 57; Nos. 1 to 17, block 81; Nos. 18 to 26, block 85; Nos. 25 to 32, block 113; Nos. 3 to 11 and 20, block 125; Nos. 8, 9, 10, 19, 20, 21, 22, 25 and 26, block 131; No. 3, block 135; Nos. 9 to 16, block 137; Nos. 3 and 4, block 25; No. 14, block 29; Nos. 5 and 30, block 38; Nos. 22, 23, 24, block 56; Nos. 13, 14, block 66; Nos. 21, 22, 23, block 81; Nos. 1 and 2, block 107; all of Coster's estate ... 30,700

Hudson City.

Zabriskie-av., s. s., lot No. 2, plot No. 10, block No. 11, 25x100 ... $600
St. Paul's-av., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Harrison-st., 50x100 ... 1,800
Prospect-st., n. s., lots Nos. 16, 17, 18, 19, block No. 1, each 25x100 ... 3,300
Rose Terrace, e. s., lot No. 26 ... 500
Palisade-av., e. s., lots Nos. 52, 53, map of Van Vorst Heights Co., each 25x100, deed 1867 ... 1,100
Palisade-av., e. s., lot No. 56, map of Van Vorst Heights Co., 25x100 ... 1,200
Palisade-av., e. s., lots Nos. 52, 53, map of Van Vorst Heights Co., each 25x100, deed 1868 ... 3,000
Bergenwood-av., cor. of Mandeville-st., 25x103.5 ... 400

North Bergen.

Hancock-st., lots Nos. 193, 194, block 3, each 25x100 ... $2,300

Bergen.

Lexington-av., lot No. 91 ... $400

Bergen Point.

Ingham-place, w. s., near Dutch Reformed Church, 100x200 ... $2,000

Union.

Superior-av., e. s., lots Nos. 237, 238, 25x108 ... $3,500

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 2, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	3	Barley, bushels	9,250
Flour, bbls.	9,386	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls.	90	Pork, bbls.	277
Cornmeal, bags	906	Cut Meats, pkgs	898
Wheat, bushels	67,262	Lard, pkgs	106
Corn, bushels	46,085	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	356
Rye, bushels	15,605	Whisky, bbls.	....
Oats, bushels	67,700	Petroleum, bbls.	1,693

ASHES—Continue quiet and heavy at $8 50@$8 62 for Pots, and $11@$11 50 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been steady in price, but inactive. We quote: Java at 23c.@24c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@18c.; Laguayra, 16c.@17½c.; Rio, 8¾c.@13⅛c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 18c.@20c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15½c.; Domingo, 14½c.@15c., all in gold, ⅌ lb. Stock, 91,653 bags and 27,000 mats.

COTTON—Has been in more active request and decidedly firmer in price. The sales add up 4,539 bales, including 434 bales to spinners, 2,605 bales to speculators, 800 bales to shippers, and 700 bales in transit. Messrs. CORNWELL & ZEREGA, in their circular of this date, review the movements of the week ending last evening thus: "Our market for the week has been irregular, closing strong at ⅛c. ⅌ lb. advance on the closing prices of last week. The sales for the week have been 19,369 bales, including 2,178 to spinners, 11,470 to speculators, and 5,721 to exporters, of which 300 bales were in transit. There is not a large amount of cotton offering on the market and holders are very firm at quotations. The decline in the Liverpool market, while it prevents any advance in our market, has not had the effect to reduce quotations, and all cotton is very firmly held. The receipts at the ports continue light, and would show that the receipts from this date to the close of the season can hardly exceed the receipts for the same time last season; the receipts for last season after 1st of May being 165,000 bales. The exports from this Port for the week have been: To Liverpool, 4,501 bales; to Bremen, 306 bales; to Havre, 1,774 bales. Total exports, 6,275 bales."

Closing Prices of Cotton to-day:

	Upland.	Mobile	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ⅌ lb.	30	30¼	30½@30¾
Good Ordinary	31	31¼	31½@31¾
Low Middling	32	32¼	32½@32¾
Middling	33	33¼	33½@33¾
Good Middling	34	34¼	34½@34¾

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Sales.
Receipts this week	4,130
Receipts last week	6,452
Receipts preceding week	10,662
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	324,533
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	552,055
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Tuesday	1,508
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	191,316
Exports since Sept. 1	339,973
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	85,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	2,067,000
Receipts same time 1866-7	1,655,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,331,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	1,483,000
Exports same time 1866-7	1,194,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	250,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867	400,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quoted off again, at 10c.@15c. ⅌ bbl., on a very light trade. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,100 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 65@$9 50; very inferior to fair ordinary extra State at $9 80@$10 40; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $10 40@$11, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $10 10@$10 60 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 65@$9 50
Extra State	9 80@11 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 75@14 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	10 10@10 60
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 65@14 25
Extra Genesee	11 00@14 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 25@16 75

Southern Flour continues in limited demand and heavy. Sales have been reported since our last of 860 bbls. at $10 25@$11 25 for poor to fair, and $11 25@$15 75 for fair to very superior extra, ⅌ bbl. California Flour is quiet and cheaper; sales have been reported of 350 sacks at $12 25@$13 90 for extras, ⅌ 196 lbs. Rye Flour is in slack demand at $8 15@$9 90 for inferior to choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales 625 bbls. Corn Meal is in good demand at $5 90@$6 for Jersey; $5 75@$6 for Western; $6 for Caloric; $5 90 for City, and $6 40@$6 50 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales 1,050 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has declined 2c. a bushel, on a moderate business. Sales have been reported since our last of 54,500 bushels, including White Michigan at $3 25; No. 1 Spring at $2 55; No. 2 do., here, at $2 42@$2 43; No. 2, to arrive, on private terms, ⅌ bushel. Corn has been in good request at firmer prices; sales have been reported of 65,000 bushels at $1 13@$1 16 for New Mixed Western, in store and afloat, the latter rate for very choice; $1 14@$1 15½ for Old Mixed Western, in store and delivered; $1 20@$1 22 for New Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern; $1 14@$1 17 for New Straw-colored and White Southern and $1 16 for White Western, in store, ⅌ bushel. Rye has declined to $1 90@$2 for Jersey and State; sales 2,100 bushels. Of Barley, a load of Canada West was reported sold on private terms; and of Barley Malt, 1,500 bushels at $2 15@$2 20 ⅌ bushel. Oats have been in more demand and rather firmer; sales have been reported of 72,000 bushels Western at 85c.@85½c., chiefly at 85c., delivered, ⅌ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale has been in fair request at 80c.@85c. for shipping, and $1 10@$1 50 for poor to very choice, for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw has been in moderate request at 70c.@95c. for short and long, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been quiet, but steady, including American at 10c.@55c. for new; older growths, 5c.@25c., and foreign at 20c.@50c. ⅌ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 10c.@20c.; good to prime, 25c.@35c.; choice to fancy, 45c.@50c. Eastern, common to fair, 10c.@20c.; prime to choice, 35c.@50c. Wisconsins, common to fancy, 20c.@55c. Michigans, common to fair, 10c.@20c.; good to prime, 30c.@40c. Yearlings of all grades, 10c.@25c.; old Olds, 5c.@15c. Foreign—Canadians, 15c.@50c.; Bavarians, 30c.@40c.; Belgians, 20c.@25c., ⅌ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 14,624 hides; sales, 54,400 hides, the latter including 29,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21@22 lbs., 20c. gold, usual selection; 3,600 Dry Buenos Ayres, Seconds, 21½@22 lbs., 18½c., gold, as they run; 500 Dry Buenos Ayres, Kips, 11¼ lbs., private terms; 2,800 Dry Entre Rios, 23¼ lbs., 20c. gold, usual selection; 600 Dry Rio Grande, 20 lbs., private terms; 1,200 Dry Rio Grande, Kips, 11¼ lbs., 22½c., gold, usual selection; 10,000 Dry Orinoco, 20@22 lbs., 19c. gold, usual selection; 600 Dry California, 21¼ lbs., private terms; 1,000 Bogota, 20 lbs., private terms; 500 Dry San Juan, 19 lbs., 17½c. gold, as they run; 1,200 Dry Matamoros, 25¼ lbs., private terms; 500 Dry Maracaibo, 22@27 lbs., private terms; 900 Dry Port-au-Platte, 14@16 lbs., 17½c. currency, as they run; 5,300 Dry Texas, 22@23 lbs., 20½c.@21½c. currency, as they run; 500 Dry Texas, Kips, 10 lbs., private terms; 400 Wet Salted Para, 50 lbs., private terms; 1,500 Wet Salted New-Orleans, Kips, private terms; 1,900 City Slaughter, 70@75 lbs., private terms. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 761,200 (same times last year 123,900—year before, 416,200,) and 250 bales, as follows: 128,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, Montevideo and Corrientes; 17,000 Dry Rio Grande, 4,500 Dry Orinoco, 2,500 Dry California, 1,300 Dry Savanilla and Bogota, 2,000 Dry Vera Cruz, 5,000 Dry Mexican and Texas, 900 Singapore Buffalo and 250 bales East India Cow and Buffalo.

HEMP—Has been dull at former rates; stock, 641 bales American, and 167 tons and 20,899 bales foreign.

LEATHER—The movements in this line, during the past week, Messrs. DAY & Co. notice thus: "There has prevailed a fair demand for Hemlock Sole throughout the week from dealers and manufacturers; the bulk of the business, however, has been with the latter. Prices are without quotable change, having ruled steady and firm. Navigation being open, receipts from the tanneries are larger, footing up for the week about 51,000 sides, which are fully equaled by sales, leaving the stock about as last noted. Damaged Leather of all kinds is in active request, and readily brings outside figures. Oak Sole, except for Crops, is dull. Rough is in good demand at full rates." We quote: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 37c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 37c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, good, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 26½c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 26½c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 25c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 25½c.@26c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 25½c.@26½c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 25½c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 25½c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 22½c.@25c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 19c.@21½c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, light, 39c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 36c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 41c.@45c., cash, ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—Continues in limited demand, including Porto Rico at 55c.@75c.; Cuba at 37c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 80c.@95c. ⅌ gallon. Stock, 6,748 hhds.

NAVAL STORES—Continue inactive, including Spirits Turpentine at 74c.@76c. ⅌ gallon; Crude at $5@$5 25; Resin at $3 31@$8 37 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3@$3 62½; Pitch at $3 37@$3 50 ⅌ bbl. Stock in yard, 54,007 bbls. Resin, 3,354 bbls. Tar, 221 bbls. Turpentine, and 45 bbls. Spirits of Turpentine.

OILS—Have been in limited demand and steady, including Crude Whale at 75c.@76c.; Bleached Whale at 83c.@85c.; Crude Sperm at $2@$2 05; Unbleached Whale at $2 15@$2 20; Lard Oil at $1 25@$1 55; Red Oil at 75c.@$1; Linseed Oil at $1 12@$1 16; Olive, $2 50@$2 62½ ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in moderate demand, at 12½c.@12¾c. for Crude in bulk; 17c.@17½c. for do. in bbls.; 25c.@29c. for Refined, in bond, and 32½c.@33½c. for Refined, free, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been rather firmer, but has been quite moderately dealt in. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,250 bbls., in lots, at $29 25@$29 56, closing at $29 37 regular, for New Western Mess; $28@$28 37 for old Mess; $28 25@$28 50 for Thin Mess; $25 50@$26 for Prime Mess; $23@$23 75 for Prime and Extra Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair request. Sales equal to 300 pkgs. at 16½c.@18¼c. for Hams; 20c.@22c. for bagged do.; and 13c.@13½c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon continues scarce and firm, but very quiet; sales have been reported since our last of only small lots at 14½c. for Cumberlands, 15½c. for Short Rib and 17½c. for Short Clear, ⅌ lb. Lard has been in fair demand and very firm; sales have been reported since our last of 1,040 tcs. and bbls., at 18½c.@19½c., for poor to choice, chiefly at 19½c. ⅌ lb. Beef has been in request, at $15@$20 50 for Plain Mess; $20 50@$24 75 for Extra do., and $9@$15 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 350 bbls. Tierce Beef continues inactive, including Prime Mess at $36 50@$39 and India Mess at $40@$44 ⅌ tierce; sales since our last 130 tcs. Beef Hams rule quiet; 65 bbls. changed hands at $35 50@$37 ⅌ bbl. Butter and Cheese have been steady but quiet.

Stock in Packing Yards of New-York and Brooklyn. May 1, 1868.

PORK.

	Old.	New.	Total May 1, 1868.	Total April 1, 1868.	Total May 1, 1867.
Clear	104	39	143	291	539
Mess	8,919	41,529	50,448	37,262	42,682
Thin Mess	...	1,775	1,775	1,642	1,148
Prime Mess	...	12,315	12,315	7,198	7,239
Prime	315	6,079	6,394	4,787	9,433
Rumps	466	739	1,205	1,250	783
Refuse Mess	15	469	484	197	828
Do. Prime M's	...	124	124	210	89
Refuse Prime	40	146	186	473	175
Other Refuse	8	250	258	434	250
Uninspected	189	10,074	10,263	22,239	13,427
G'd total, bbls.	10,051	73,544	83,595	75,943	106,593

BEEF.

	Old.	New.	Total May 1, 1868.	Total April 1, 1868.	Total May 1, 1867.
Rep. Mess	...	9,202	9,202	7,123	653
Rep. Chic. do	...	11,706	11,706	14,429	4,124
Refuse Mess	...	1,316	1,316	889	137
Refuse Prime	...	...	...	...	11
Other Refuse	44	375	419	416	73
Tcs. Prime M	...	2,800	2,800	2,472	1,265
Country Mess	...	1,398	1,398	1,262	397
Uninspec. tcs.	...	532	532	3,146	422
Uninspec. bbls.	...	3,080	3,080	3,3?7	1,744
Grand total, tcs. and bbls.	44	30,409	30,453	33,035	8,766

RICE—Firm but dull; stock, 1,365 tcs. Carolina and 5,490 bags East India.

SKINS—Deer are in fair request at low prices, the principal transactions of the week being in Paras, of which about 44,000 lbs. and 20,000 lbs. damaged were sold on private terms. The receipts of the week have been 92 bales Para, 52 Central American, and 20 California. We quote: Honduras, 42½c.; San Juan, 40c.; Bolivar, 30c.; Sisal, 45c.; Vera Cruz, 40c.@42c.; Chagres, 42½c.@45c.; Puerto Cabello, 35c.; Para, 42c.@44c. gold ⅌ lb. Goat have been held above the views of purchasers, and have been quiet. We quote: Tampico, 47½c.@50c.; Matamoros, 42½c.@45c.; Vera Cruz, 45c.@47½c.; Buenos Ayres, 28c.@32c.; Payta, 27c.@30c. gold ⅌ lb.; Curacao, 35c.@40c. currency; Cape, 42½c.@45c. currency; Madras, 40c.@45c. each.

SUGARS—Have been in moderate demand and steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,036 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10⅝c.@13⅝c., and 380 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@14½c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars are in demand at from 14½c.@16⅞c. ⅌ lb. Stock, 38,810 hhds., 21,964 bags and 27,092 boxes, against 42,895 hhds., 80,145 bags and 37,606 boxes same time last year.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 76,000 lbs. Tallow at 12c.@12⅛c.; 47,000 lbs. Stearine at 17½c.@19c. ⅌ lb.; 43,000 lbs. Grease at 8⅞c.@11½c. ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO—The business in this line in April, Messrs. RADER & SON notice thus: "The languishing state of our Tobacco trade, which has prevailed during the whole Winter, has experienced no change during the past month. The sales sum up 2,000 hhds. in a small peddling way, the largest sale comprising only 70 hhds. Of this, 600 hhds., about 250 of which, new crop heavy, were taken for export, the rest, mostly old crop, by manufacturers and jobbers. In view of the tenor of the reports from the principal foreign markets, our prices here are still considered too high to venture undertakings, while in the West, with some fluctuations, they continue pretty firm, particularly for low grades. The home trade acts but sparingly, and with very liberal receipts coming in we ought soon to see more activity. The prospects for a full crop this season continue favorable. We quote: Lugs, 7c.@9½c.; Common Leaf, 8c.@12c.; Medium Leaf, 10c.@14½c.; Good Leaf, 12½c.@16½c.; Fine Leaf, 15c.@18c.; Selections, 17c.@20c. ⅌ lb. Scarcely anything was done in Virginia Tobacco, there being no demand for new crop for home use, and the news from abroad still unfavorable: we therefore omit quotations. There has only been a limited demand for Seed Leaf throughout the month, although more inquiry from the home trade, but the stock on hand does not seem to give satisfaction, and manufacturers only buy when compelled to. For export there is very little offering suitable in price and leaf; and as the views of the holders of the new crop are high, and likely to remain so, we apprehend that little will be done in that trade until late in the season. Connecticut has been more looked after, and as the bulk of the stock on hand consists of this sort, we must expect more doing. Ohio and State, of the old crops, are rapidly decreasing, and must soon give way to the new crop, of which one small lot of Ohio was taken as a sample at 9c. for export, but the quality and leaf were not liked, and to judge from what has come to hand, will turn out quite inferior. We quote: Connecticut and Massachusetts fillers, 6c.@7c.; average lots, 18c.@30c.; fine wrappers, 35c.@55c. New-York State fillers, 5c.@5½c.; average lots, 8c.@14c.; wrappers, 12c.@35c. Pennsylvania and Ohio fillers, 5c.@5½c.; average lots, 9c.@16c.; wrappers, 15c.@40c. ⅌ lb. *Havana Tobacco*—The activity, noticed in our last, continued until the middle of the month, when unexpected large arrivals gave rise to the suspicion that, at present, increased prices, sufficient would come forward to supply all our wants until the new crop would be matured enough to ship, and as all accounts agree in the opinion that it will be a very good one, our dealers, influenced by this and the dullness of trade during the last two weeks, have felt less inclined to buy at ruling rates; and later sales have only been made at concessions from former prices. The sales reach nearly 2,800 bales for consumption, with our quotations, and 300 bales in bond for California and Canada at 25c.@35c., gold, in bond. 900 bales were shipped direct. *Yara Tobacco*—There has been hardly any inquiry for this article. Sales, 131 bales, I and II Cut, from 80c.@$1 07½. We quote as follows: *Havana*—Common, 80c.@85c.; Good, 90c.@$1; Fine, $1 05@$1 10. *Yara*—I cut, 82c.@92½c.; II cut, $1 05@$1 10; Average lot, 90c.@92½c. ⅌ lb. *Manufactured Tobacco*—The transactions have been confined to sales in small lots for home trade and export, without any change either in prices or stocks from last month. We quote: Black Work, Common and Medium, 17½c.@22c.; Good and Fine, 23c.@30c. Bright Work, Common and Medium, 25c.@45c.; Good and Fine, 50c.@85c., in bond, ⅌ lb.

Domestic Tobacco Trade of the New-York Inspection Warehouse in April.

	Kentucky Hhds.	Va & N. C. Hhds.	Ohio Hhds.	Maryland Hhds.	Total Hhds.
Stock, April 1, 1868	13,729	634	19	25	14,407
Received since	4,491	218	...	...	4,709
Total	18,220	852	19	25	19,116
Delivered since	1,926	117	...	...	2,043
Stock, May 1, 1868	16,294	735	19	25	17,073
Stock May 1, 1867	12,934	601	21	26	13,582

Brooklyn Tobacco Warehouse.

Brooklyn Inspection—Stock, April 1 ... hhds.	3,661
Received since	1,644
Total	5,305
Delivered since	553
Stock in the Brooklyn Inspection Warehouse, May 1, 1868 ... hhds.	4,752

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York in April.

	Havana.	Sagua.	Yara.
Stock April 1, 1868, bales	4,953	54	931
Received since	6,037	—	58
Total	10,990	54	989
Delivered since	4,014	54	131
Stock May 1, 1868	6,976	—	858
Stock May 1, 1867	8,494	—	388

WOOL—The movements in this line, during the past month, Messrs. TELLKAMPF & KITCHING BROTHERS (A. P. & F. W. KITCHING having been admitted to partnership, with Messrs. H. D. TELLKAMPF and ROBERT N. KITCHING) review thus: "During the past month the demand has been a moderate one for Wools, of which California and Texas Low and Medium Fleece sold more freely at full rates. The auction sales of the 23d ultimo, of Mestiza Wools, interfered somewhat with the regular trade, but had no depressing influence, as prices obtained were fully equal to those of private sales. There is but a very light stock left of Mestiza in our markets. The stocks of Domestic Fleece and Pulled Wools have become light, and prices are unchanged. Texas and California Wools have sold well at full rates, leaving a moderate stock on hand. Foreign fine Wools are so limited in point of supply that the time is not far distant when there will be none on hand, and no imports of importance can be expected under the present tariff. Foreign medium Wool has been in moderate demand, leaving but little for sale, and with no prospect of a new supply. Foreign low Wools move more steadily at former rates, with a slight improvement on some desirable kinds. We consider it our duty to caution the importers of 'third-class low Wools,' as the Custom House has placed a lot of washed Carpet Wool of third class under the head of first-class, because of their being mixed with some medium Wool, but are, in fact, unfit for clothing purposes. They are entirely mixed with low Wool, and no better than similar lots that have heretofore come in and been used by carpet mills only. This decision of the Custom House is worth the more noticing, as the law says to 'admit Wool as heretofore imported.' The accounts from the European markets state that more activity has occurred, and prices have been sustained. There has been even a further slight advance gained on desirable descriptions of fine as well as medium and low Wools; but in expectation of a large supply of fine Wools, no further rise for that class is expected. The imports of Wool into New-York for the year 1867 were 38,817 bales, 18,898,567 lbs.; the imports of Wool into New-York from Jan. 1 to March 28, 1868, were 9,466 bales, 4,020,852 lbs.; the imports of Wool into New-York for the month up to March 28, 1868, were 2,620 bales, 1,404,569 lbs."

Prices Current for Domestic Wool in New-York. May 1, 1868.

	Cents per lb.
New-York, Michigan and Indiana.	
Extra and above	50@52
½ and ¾ blood do.	45@48
Common and ¼ do.	42@44
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	60@67
Extra to XX do.	52@57
½ and ¾ blood do.	47@50
Common and ¼	43@45
Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa.	
Extra and above	47@50
½ and ¾ blood fleece	42@45
Common and ¼ fleece	39@42
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.	
Washed fleeces	43@50
Unwashed fleeces	30@35
Unwashed fleece, burry	20@25
Texas.	
Washed fleece	35@45
Unwashed fleece, medium to fine	25@33
Common fleece	20@23
Common fleece, burry	18@23
California.	
Spring Clip, A P	32@35
Spring Clip, A 1	29@32
Spring Clip, A 2	26@28
Spring Clip, B	24@28
Spring Clip, S	18@23
Fall Clip and Lambs, A P	27@30
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 1	24@28
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 2	22@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, B	21@24
Fall Clip and Lambs, S	20@23
Burry Lots 2c.@10c. ⅌ lb. less.	
Pulled, extra	30@40
Pulled, super	30@38
Pulled, low	24@30
Pulled Wool.	
Extra	44@58
Super	40@50
No. 1	37@41
No. 2	14@20
Lambs	38@45
Western limed, pulled	35@40
Southern limed, pulled	30@35
Tub washed	45@54
Also for South American Wools.	
Buenos Ayres Unwashed Merino and Saxony	25@45
Buenos Ayres Unwashed 1st Mestiza	30@40
Buenos Ayres Unwashed 2d Mestiza	26@35
Buenos Ayres Unwashed 3d Mestiza	22@31
Buenos Ayres Unwashed 4th Mestiza	16@21
Buenos Ayres Unwashed common Mestiza	16@29
Buenos Ayres Washed Mestiza	37@48
Buenos Ayres Washed common	25@38
Corrientes, fine to medium, unwashed	22@23
Corrientes, Creola, unwashed	22@25
Entre Rios, washed	35@45
Entre Rios, unwashed	18@30
Cordova, unwashed	29@33
San Jago, washed	29@33
St. Luis	20@23
Rio Grande, Mestiza, fine white washed	33@35
Rio Grande, common superior, washed white	30@32
Rio Grande, fair, washed white	25@30
Rio Grande, burry, washed white	20@25
Rio Grande, black, washed	19@22
Rio Grande, common white, unwashed	19@22
Rio Grande, burry, black and mixed, unwashed	14@16
Peruvian, washed	35@40
Peruvian, unwashed	—@30
Peruvian, limed, pulled	30@33
Chilian, unwashed fine fleece	18@24
Chilian, unwashed medium fleece	23@28
Chilian, unwashed common fleece	21@23
Valparaiso, unwashed fine	21@25
Valparaiso, unwashed coarse	21@23

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 500 bales Cotton, by steamer, at ⅜d. ⅌ lb.; 22,500 bushels Wheat, by steamer, at 5½d.@5¾d. ⅌ bushel. For Glasgow, 7,500 bushels grain, by steamer, at 7½d. ⅌ bushel. Market dull and heavy.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

PACKARD'S ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS, No. 937 Broadway, and No. 161 5th-av., corner of 22d-st. The design of this School is to afford facilities for Thorough Training in English Branches, preparatory to entering upon professional studies or business. Special pains will be taken with boys from ten years old upward. The new system of "Object Teaching" will be applied, under the direction of an accomplished teacher. A short session of nine weeks will commence on MONDAY, May 4. Terms moderate. Call or send for circular. S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

IRVINGTON INSTITUTE. Irvington, on the Hudson, 25 miles from New-York, a French, English and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. The course of studies embraces all the ordinary English branches and the modern languages, which are taught practically. The French is the language of the school. For circular address A. BOURSAUD, Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NORWALK, CONN. C. M. SELLECK, Principal. The Summer session of this School will commence on the second WEDNESDAY of May next, and continue until October.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. No. 242 East 59th-st., near 2d-av. Mrs. G. A. LEVIE.

OLD BERKSHIRE.—A CONGREGATIONAL clergyman, in one of the most beautiful villages of this county, having a select school of twelve boys from this City and vicinity, will receive two or three more if application is made this month. All needful information by calling on EDWARD F. BROWN, Esq., No. 7 Nassau-st., second floor.

DR. RICHARDS' INSTITUTE FOR 12 boys, Shrub Oak, Westchester County, N. Y., five miles east of Peekskill; the Prussian method of teaching pursued by accomplished instructors; boating, bathing, fishing, gardening, gymnastics on the place. For circulars address the Principal, DR. RICHARDS.

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, &c.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teach book-keeping practically; they also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and give an elegant business style of writing; open day and evening all Summer.

SEWARD INSTITUTE—FOR BOYS, FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.; number limited to 25, Institution endowed. Terms, $150 for twenty weeks. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y. A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Next session will open May 4. For circulars address the Principal.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, Perth Amboy, N. J. E. CLEVELAND, A. M., Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, DANbury, Conn. F. J. JACKSON, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

TO PRINCIPALS OF FEMALE COLLEGES.—A gentleman wishes (for the next scholastic year) the position of Professor of Modern Languages in a prosperous female institution. Having had many years of experience in teaching languages, is fully qualified for such a situation; he will invest $1,500; unquestionable references given and required. Address PROFESSOR, Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

FRENCH LESSONS.—AN EXPERIENCED young Professor of distinguished education, lately arrived from Paris, and speaking English fluently, desires a few private lessons; residence vicinity 23d-st. and 5th-av.; would also wish to make arrangements with an institution; best City references. Address X., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

AN AMERICAN LADY, EXPERIENCED in teaching English, French, (spoken,) Latin and Music, desires an engagement as resident teacher in a family; best references. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The annual election for Directors will be held on MONDAY EVENING, May 4, between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock. LEMUEL BOLTON BANGS, Rec. Sec'y.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, APRIL 27th, THE BALANCE OF THEIR SPRING IMPORTATION and also a complete assortment of Seasonable Goods, FROM THE LATE AUCTIONS, consisting in part of NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS, RICH PARIS SILKS in all the new shades, STRIPED, PLAID, CHECK, and CHENE SILKS, for Spring and Summer Wear, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, AND MANTILLAS, ALSO, a full line of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, FANCY CLOAKINGS, TWEEDS, HOSIERY, UNDERGARMENTS, &c., &c., which will be retailed AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR

OFFER AT RETAIL SUPERIOR PARIS KID GLOVES AT ONE DOLLAR PER PAIR, ALSO, PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS, IN ALL THE NEW STYLES AND SHADES, AT VERY LOW PRICES. ALSO, RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, IN GREAT VARIETY—CHEAP.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR

OFFER GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO PURCHASERS OF Cotton and Linen Sheetings, Napkins, Doyles, Towels, Quilts, Counterpanes, Blankets, Piano and Table Covers, Window Shades, Damasks, Curtain Materials, Lace Curtains, Nottingham Goods, Draperies, Cornices, and fixtures of every kind. Also, at THE GRAND-STREET STORE ONLY, NEW CARPETINGS. Axministers, Wiltons, Brussels, Three-ply, Two-ply, and Stair Carpetings, Oilcloths, Rugs, Mats, Stair Rods, &c. Also, Feather Beds, Curled Hair and Moss Mattresses, and Bedding of every description, of their own make. N. B.—Those about refurnishing will find it greatly to their advantage to call and examine our stock.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR

INVITE ESPECIAL ATTENTION TO THEIR LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT. Where complete outfits may be procured at short notice and reasonable prices. Also, to their large and well-assorted stock of MOURNING GOODS, Black Bareges, Grenadines, Alpacas, Mohair, Silks, Bombazines, Delaines, Collars, Veils, &c.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS

LINEN TABLE DAMASK, NAPKINS, DOILIES. TOWELS, &c., &c., BARNESLEY, IRISH AND SCOTCH SHEETINGS, PILLOW CASE LINENS, FAMILY LINENS, QUILTS, BLANKETS, TOILETS, &c., &c., BROWN and BLEACHED COTTON SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS, PRICES COMPARING FAVORABLY WITH THE LOWEST IN THE MARKET. GOODS HEMMED, MARKED AND DELIVERED READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE. MATTRESSES, BOLSTERS AND PILLOWS ALWAYS ON HAND.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS, NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY.

SHEETS AND PILLOW-CASES.

Buy your SHEETS and PILLOW-CASES, ready HEMMED, at about the PRICE of the MATERIAL. Constantly on hand and made to order, in COTTON and LINEN, at

WM. GARDNER'S, No. 244 Canal-St., Between Broadway and Centre-st.

KID GLOVES, KID GLOVES.

OUR SPRING ASSORTMENT HAS ARRIVED. BEST ITALIAN KID GLOVES, $1 PER PAIR, WARRANTED. LADIES' COTTON AND LISLE-THREAD HOSE. LLAMA LACE POINTS. PARASOL COVERS. RICH LACES. PARIS AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES. WE OFFER EVERY ARTICLE AT AN EXCEEDINGLY SMALL ADVANCE ON COST. MANY ARTICLES WILL BE FOUND QUITE AS CHEAP AS IN GOLD TIMES.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 477 Broadway.

LACE CURTAINS, CRETONNE CHINTZES, TWILLS, DIMITIES, BAZANS, &c. SLIP COVERS CUT AND MADE.

TAYLOR, M'GIBBON & CO., NO. 809 BROADWAY.

STRAW GOODS.

WE ARE NOW OPENING 1,000 CASES FINE STRAW GOODS. At Popular Prices. R. H. MACY, 14th-st. and 6th-av.

PARASOLS.

2,000 RUFFLED SILK PARASOLS, SATIN do. CHILDREN'S PARASOLS, PUNGEE PARASOLS, BOILED SILK SUN UMBRELLAS, &c. At Popular Prices. R. H. MACY, 14th-st. and 6th-av.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

LADIES' MISSES', BOYS' AND GENTS' LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, PLAIN, COLORED, BORDERED, hemmed, hem-stitched and embroidered, at popular Prices. A full assortment of Also, a full assortment of VAL LACE, POINTE APPLIQUE and POINTE LACE TRIMMED HDKFS., At Popular Prices. R. H. MACY, 14th-st. and 6th-av.

SMALL WARES.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SMALL WARES AND FANCY GOODS. At Popular Prices. R. H. MACY, 14th-st. and 6th-av.

FANCY COLORED BOOTS for children in every variety. S. CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

AT W. JACKSON'S, NO. 551 BROADWAY, MOURNING GOODS FROM AUCTION. FINE TAMISE CLOTHS, $7 50 PER DRESS, WORTH $12. FINE HENRIETTA, $7 50 PER DRESS, WORTH $12. FINE PARISIENNE CLOTH, $10 PER DRESS, WORTH $15. FINE CRAPE CLOTH, $6 PER DRESS, WORTH $9. FINE SCOTCH GINGHAMS, 31c. PER YARD, WORTH 50c. BALMORAL SKIRTINGS, 50c. PER YARD, WORTH 75c. PURE MOHAIR AND POPLIN ALPACAS AT 62½c., 75c., AND 87½c., JUST ONE-THIRD BELOW THEIR REAL VALUE. BUSHIRE CRAPES AND TAMARTINES, 37½c., WORTH 62½c. PER YARD. RICH BLACK SILKS, IN ALL THE MOST POPULAR MAKES, ¾ WIDE, $2, $2 25, $2 50, $2 75 AND $3, REAL BARGAINS. CANVAS AND IRON GRENADINES FROM ¾ TO 2 YARDS WIDE. TRAVELING DRESS GOODS, IN GREAT VARIETY, AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES. ALSO A LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF ELEGANT MOURNING BONNETS OF THE MOST APPROVED STYLES, AT LOW PRICES. W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY.

MACKENZIE'S MANTILLAS.—THE VICtoria, $30; Argyle, $25; Duchess of Sutherland, $20. AT STORMS, THURBER & CO., 381 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS AT RETAIL.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. Are offering great inducements in LINEN SHEETINGS, ALL WIDTHS; 4-4 FAMILY SHIRTING LINENS, HUCK AND DAMASK TOWELS, (COLORED, BORDERED AND FRINGED,) TOWELINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS AND NAPKINS, IN ALL QUALITIES AND SIZES; EMBRODERED SHEETS AND PILLOW-SLIPS, FOR BRIDAL PRESENTS; REAL RUSSIA CRASH, LINEN STAIR AND FLOOR DRUGGETS, LONG LAWNS, BATH TOWELS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS AND QUILTS; SHIRTING AND OPERA FLANNELS, PIQUES, PRINTS, &c. ALSO, A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WHITE GOODS, COTTON SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS, IN ALL THE POPULAR MAKES, AND AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER STREET.

RICH LACE CURTAINS, NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, NOTTINGHAM LACES, AND DRAPERY MUSLINS BY THE YARD. THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK IN THE CITY, AND AT THE LOWEST PRICES. ALSO, CORNICES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, EMBROIDERED TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, BRACKETS, PINS, &c., &c.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., CANAL, CORNER MERCER STS.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS, A LARGE AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT REAL THREAD AND LLAMA LACE SHAWLS, PARIS MADE MANTILLAS, AND WALKING SUITS. LLAMA LACE SKIRTS, PELISSES, POLONAISE, FICHUS, AND JACKETS, &c. ELEGANT PARIS EMBROIDERED BREAKFAST SAQUES, JUST RECEIVED.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., CANAL, CORNER MERCER STS.

KID GLOVES.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS, have bought 1,602 dozen pairs of the very superior Paris made DESCHAMPS KID GLOVES, being the entire balance of importation. They will be ready on MONDAY, at the very low price of $1 50 A PAIR. The cheapest kid gloves in the City. No. 423 Broadway and No. 365 Canal-st.

LINEN SHEETINGS, PILLOW LINENS, DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, QUILTS, CAMBRICS, NAINSOOKS, JACONETS, PIQUES, &c.
TAYLOR, M'GIBBON & CO., NO. 809 BROADWAY.

NO. 244 CANAL-ST. SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS.

The largest and most complete assortment of LINEN AND COTTON SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS, and PILLOW-CASE GOODS, in the City, embracing the following makes: 4-4 WAMSUTTA, MAXWELL, TUSCARORA, WINONA, HILL, ANDROSCOGGIN, NEW-YORK MILLS, UTICA, CLARK, LONSDALE, MASONVILLE, BATES, 42 in. WALTHAM. 9-8 GRAT FALLS, TUSCARORA and WAMSUTTA. 5-4 UTICA, TUSCARORA, NASHUA, WAMSUTTA and BATES. 6-4 UTICA, WALTHAM and PEPPERELL. 8-4 WALTHAM, ANDROSCOGGIN, ALLENDALE, PEPPERELL and PEQUOT. 9-4 UTICA, WALTHAM, ANDROSCOGGIN, ALLENDALE and PEPPERELL. 10-4 UTICA, WALTHAM, ALLENDALE, PEPPERELL and ANDROSCOGGIN. TOWELS, TOWELING, NAPKINS, TABLE CLOTHS. LOOM AND BARNSLEY TABLE DAMASK, GERMAN LINEN, TABLE DAMASKS, CLOTHS, NAPKINS, TOWELING, &c. TABLE AND PIANO COVERS. Sheets and Pillow-cases on hand and made to order.
WILLIAM GARDNER, NO. 244 CANAL-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND CENTRE-ST.

NO 244 CANAL-ST. BLANKETS,

BED COMFORTABLES, &c. WHITE and COLORED MARSEILLES QUILTS, including some of the finest in the market. Also, LANCASTER, TRICOT, JACQUARD AND HONEYCOMB QUILTS. COLORED ALHAMBRA QUILTS for institution use. A full assortment of all kinds of imported and domestic spreads. WHITE AND COLORED BLANKETS in all of the different sizes and qualities, from the very finest to the most common.
WILLIAM GARDNER, NO. 244 CANAL-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND CENTRE-ST.

NO. 244 CANAL-ST. MATTRESSES.

PURE CURLED HAIR. BEST MOSS, HUSK, SEA GRASS AND STRAW MATTRESSES. SPRING BEDS, n all of the most approved patterns. FEATHERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, HAIR AND FEATHER BOLSTERS AND PILLOWS. BED TICKING in LINEN and COTTON.
WILLIAM GARDNER, NO. 244 CANAL-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND CENTRE-ST.

No. 244 CANAL-ST. IRON FURNITURE.

IRON BEDSTEADS, CRIBS, CRADLES, HAT and UMBRELLA STANDS, VASES, GARDEN CHAIRS, SETTEES, WASHSTANDS, BRACKETS, TOWEL RACKS, STORE and PIANO STOOLS, WROUGHT IRON BEDSTEADS, For Institution use. On hand and made to order.
WILLIAM GARDNER, No. 244 CANAL-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND CENTRE-ST.

R. H. MACY, 14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV. STRAW GOODS, RIBBONS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, WHITE GOODS, PARASOLS, NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS, GLOVES AND HOSIERY, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, FRENCH FLOWERS, KID GLOVES, &c. AT POPULAR PRICES.

WINDOW SHADES, WHITE AND BUFF HOLLAND CORNICES, GILT, BLACK WALNUT AND METAL.
TAYLOR, M'GIBBON & CO., NO. 809 BROADWAY.

MME. F. PINCHON, NO. 56 BLEECKER-ST., WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, MAY 4, A CASE OF NOVELTIES IN PARIS COSTUMES FOR WATERING PLACE, STREET AND HOME WEAR.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES,—RIBBONS, VELVETS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES. Small wares and Fancy Goods. A full assortment at popular prices. W. J. ELGER, Nos. 680 and 682 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

LINES OF BONNET RIBBONS, At 15, 20, 25, 30, 40 cts. per yard and upward. Plain Ribbons every shade and width, Cheap. Dotted, Frosted, Beaded, and Crystalized Laces and Crapes, every Color and Width. Full Lines of Real Laces and Veils. Our Ladies' Kid Gloves commence at 30 cts. per pair.

TRY OUR DOLLAR KID GLOVES.

Over One Hundred New Styles in Lisle Thread Gloves. LINES OF EMBROIDERIES, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS AND CUFFS FROM AUCTION—BARGAIN. HOSIERY CHEAP.
EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st., Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS, BUTTONS, GIMPS AND VELVET RIBBONS. ENDLESS VARIETY. SILK TRIMMINGS, every width and color. Orders executed at six hours' notice. IMPORTED FRENCH FLOWERS AND FEATHERS. YANKEE NOTIONS. Corsets at 50c., 75c., $1, $1 25, and upward, (whalebone.) Cheapest line of Parasols and Sunshades in this City, at 62½c., 75c., $1, and upward.
EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st., Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

Over one hundred and fifty new styles in bonnets, hats and seasides for ladies, misses and infants, from 5 cents to $5; undoubtedly the largest and cheapest stock in this City to select from. NEW STRAW GOODS EVERY DAY.
EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st., Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.

NEW JOBBING ROOM NOW OPEN. CHEAP STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS. LENGTHS CUT CHEAPER THAN DOWN-TOWN JOBBERS SELL PIECES. CALL.
EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st., Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

CARPETS.

BAILEY BROTHERS, CARPET WAREHOUSE, No. 195 Fulton-av., opposite Flatbush-av., Brooklyn.

AUCTION SALES.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer. THURSDAY, MAY 7. At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. Under the direction of H. W. Robinson, Esq., Referee. No. 114 SUFFOLK-ST.—The lot of land with the improvements. 54TH-ST.—One lot of land, southside 54th-st., commencing 350 ft. east 7th-av. Map and particulars at the office.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.—Salesroom, No. 8 Cortlandt-st., four doors west of Broadway, late of No. 37 Nassau-st.

HENRY D. MINER & BARKER, AUCTIONeers, have removed to their new and spacious salesroom, No. 8 Cortlandt-st., four doors west of Broadway, where they will (as usual at their old location) hold sales at auction of furniture, fancy goods, books, paintings and general merchandise, and will also give their personal attention to sales of household furniture at the residences of persons declining housekeeping. Their salesroom being located on one of the greatest thoroughfares of New-York, and being of nearly double the size of their former one, offers superior advantages for the display of goods in every particular to that of any other auction-room in the City. Liberal advances made on consignments.

TUESDAY, MAY 5. At the private residence, No. 59 West Warren-st., Brooklyn, handsome household furniture, carpets, mirrors, bronzes, statuary, &c., &c. Particulars in time.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6. At salesroom, No. 8 Cortlandt-st., four doors west of Broadway, genteel household furniture, carpets, mirrors, &c., &c. Particulars in time.

SATURDAY, MAY 9. At salesroom, No. 8 Cortlandt-st., four doors west of Broadway, genteel household furniture, carpets, mirrors, curtains, &c., &c. Particulars in time.

TUESDAY, MAY 12. ASSIGNEES SALE. At salesroom, No. 8 Cortlandt-st., four doors west of Broadway, the entire stock of GEO. R. CHOLWELL, bankrupt, consisting of fancy goods of all descriptions. Particulars in time.

J. P. TRAVER, Auctioneer—Office No. 11 Chambers-st. WILL SELL ON MONDAY, MAY 4, AT 10½ o'clock, the entire elegant furniture of the four-story private dwelling No. 49 1st-place, Brooklyn, between Court and Clinton sts., rosewood parlor suites in satin damask, rosewood and walnut suites in reps, Voltaire chairs, seven-octave rosewood piano, rosewood bookcase, etagere and hatstands, marble-top rosewood and other centre-tables, satin damask and brocatel curtains, cornices, shades, three pier and other mirrors and slabs, mantel ornaments, splendid velvet, Brussels and other carpets, velvet and fancy rugs, stair carpets and rods, fine oil-paintings and engravings, rosewood, walnut and mahogany bedsteads, sofas, lounges, tables, do. marble-top bureaus and washstands, enameled suites, feather pillows and bolsters, best hair and other mattresses, oil-cloths, oak extension dining and other tables, do. chairs, silver plate, crockery and glassware, kitchen furniture, ice-chests, &c. Catalogues ready.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer. CUSTOM-HOUSE SALE OF CIGARS FOR VIOLATION OF THE REVENUE LAWS. By order of Hon. H. A. Smythe, Collector of the Port, on MONDAY, the 4th day of May, at No. 117 Pearl-st., commencing at 10½ o'clock: Messrs. LAWRENCE & STRATTON will sell as above, very superior brands of imported cigars in small lots, among which are Upmans & Upmans' Regalia, Figaros, Intimidad and many other very choice and rare brands. Parties wishing a fine article should not miss this rare opportunity. Sale positive. Terms cash. Catalogues ready at the auctioneers' office, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

STEAMSHIPS ATLANTIC, BALTIC AND WESTERN METROPOLIS.—Public notice is hereby given that default having been made in the condition of a mortgage on the above-named vessels, executed and delivered to us by the New-York and Bremen Steamship Company, and bearing date the 21st day of March, A. D. 1867, we shall, under and by virtue of the power in us vested by the said mortgage, sell at public auction on the 4th day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer, the said steamships ATLANTIC, BALTIC and WESTERN METROPOLIS, together with all and singular their respective engines, machinery, boilers, masts, bowsprits, sails, boats, anchors, cables, ship and cabin furniture, plate, and all other necessaries thereunto appertaining and belonging. Dated New-York City, April 25, 1868. CHARLES LULING & CO., Mortgagees.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer. ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, MEDALLION CARPETS, VASES, BRONZES, &c. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, May 4, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the private residence, No. 70 West 14th-street, between 6th and 7th avenues, by order of the Administratrix of Julia Smith, deceased, the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting, in part, of blackwalnut parlor suite, in crimson brocatel, rosewood pianoforte, elegant marble clock, bronze figures and vases; crimson damask lambrequins, carved black walnut buffet, marble top; black walnut dining table and chairs, hall stand and chairs, lace curtains, linen shades, carved black walnut bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, center table, turkish chairs, lounges, gilt cornices, mattresses, paillasses, &c. Elegant medallion velvet and Brussels carpets, a large assortment of china, glassware and kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues now ready at the office, No. 3 Pine-street.

R. F. BRUNDAGE, Auctioneer. WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises, a very desirable country seat, the property of S. S. Olmstead, Esq., in the village of Rye, Westchester County, and within three minutes' walk of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad depot, and 23 miles from New-York City; on the same is a good cottage house, barn and other out buildings, and about four acres of land, on which are several of the most splendid building sites in the town, all well shaded with a choice variety of fruit and other trees. The said property will be sold in lots or together to suit purchasers. Terms made known on day of sale.

ISLE ROYALE MINING CO., No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, March 6, 1868. IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RECENT law of Michigan prescribing the method for sales of real estate belonging to mining companies, the Isle Royale Mining Co. will offer for sale, at their business office in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, May 27, 1868, certain parcels of land, with the buildings thereon, lying in the village of Houghton, north and south of Sheldon-st., including dock on Portage Lake. Said property not being needed for the use of the Isle Royale Mining Co., the stockholders of said Company have authorized the directors to make a sale of it, in accordance with law, and all parties disposed to bid for the whole or any part of said property are requested to appear at the time and place above named. By order of directors, F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

FERRY LEASES AT AUCTION.—AT THE City Hall, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of May, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder with adequate security, for a term of ten years from the 1st day of May, 1868. 1. The lease of the ferry as now established from the foot of James-st. to Hunter's Point, L. I. 2. The lease of the ferry as now established from the foot of Jackson-st. to Brooklyn, L. I. Terms and conditions of sale may be had upon application at the Comptroller's Office. By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller. CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 1, 1868.

LARGE SALE OF CLOTHING, CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE. DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14, 1868. WILL BE SOLD at public auction, on TUESDAY, May 5, under the supervision of Capt. D. G. THOMAS, M. S. K., at Depot of Army Clothing, Armory-square, this City, commencing at 10 A. M., the following described CLOTHING, &c., to wit:

15,000 pairs Bootees, hand-sewed.		62,000 Knapsacks.	
		17,000 Canteens.	
3,000 Trowsers, foot.		10,000 Metallic Shoulder Scales.	
1,500 Trowsers, m't'd.			
12,873 Sack Coats, unlined.		6,300 Camp Kettles.	
37,416 Felt Hats.		22,000 Mess Pans.	
22,000 Hat Cords.		7,859 Ax Slings.	
17,000 Leather Stocks.		1,961 Pick Slings.	
2,339 Leather Leggings.		2,456 Hatchet Slings.	
3,551 Linen Leggings.		4,0?0 Pickaxes.	
30,000 yards Worsted Lace.		7,000 Pick Handles.	

915 Hospital, Wall and Common Tents and Flies, (worn.) About 50,000 N. C. Officers' Chevrons, Badges, &c. About 250,000 numbers and letters. 600 Wall-Tent Poles. 19,9?0 Common Poles, &c. Lot of Tent Pins, all sizes. &c. Terms—Cash, in Government funds. Every purchaser will be required to make a cash deposit on the day of sale. Catalogues will be furnished on application. By order of the Quartermaster-General. J. C. McFERRAN, Deputy Quartermaster-General, Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. A.

AUCTION SALES.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer. CENTRAL SALESROOMS, Corner Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn. ESTABLISHED 1841.

REGULAR SALE OF FURNITURE, &c., EVERY FRIDAY By JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers. MONDAY and TUESDAY, May 4 and 5, At 10 o'clock A. M. each day, at the Central Salesrooms, corner Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn, A LARGE QUANTITY OF SECOND-HAND FURNITURE of every description from families removing. ANNUAL SALE OF CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c., FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY, May 8, 9 and 11. Contributors to this sale will greatly oblige us by sending in their goods, if possible, by Tuesday, the 5th instant.

JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer. ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF THE "PLACE SUGAR REFINERY." J. H. DRAPER & CO. WILL SELL, on TUESDAY, May 12, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon, AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOMS, NO. 111 BROADWAY, BY ORDER OF FRANCIS SKIDDY, ESQ., ASSIGNEE IN BANKRUPTCY: The eight-story brick building No. 380 South-st., known as the "PLACE SUGAR REFINERY," 70 feet front, 140 feet deep, extending through to Front-st., with all the machinery and appurtenances of a sugar refinery in complete running order, and capable of turning out 1,500 barrels of sugar a week. Also, dock privileges and storehouse on the north side of Front-st., adjoining the refinery, built on leased ground, with unexpired lease. Also, a complete stock of boneblack, supposed to be about 500,000 pounds. For further information apply on the premises, until day of sale, to A. B. THORBURN.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer. PEREMPTORY SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, OF FIVE LOTS SITUATE ON SOUTHEAST CORNER OF 5TH-AV. AND 59TH-ST. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Gratz Nathan, Esq., Referee: 5TH-AV.—The plot of land, consisting of 5 lots, situate on the southeast corner of 5th-av. and 59th-st., having a front on the avenue of 100 feet 5 inches, and on the street of 125 feet. This property is opposite the grand entrance to Central Park, and the contemplated widening of the avenue by the Park Commissioners makes the avenue 300 feet wide in front of these premises. Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer. HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on TUESDAY, May 5, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 41 Vandam-st.: GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany suites in hair cloth, mahogany centre tables, mirror, cottage suites, painted and oak, window shades and curtains, stair carpets and oil-cloths, dining-room furniture, china, crockery and glass-ware; also, kitchen furniture.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer. HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on THURSDAY, May 7, at 10½ o'clock at the residence, No. 22 East 41st-st. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. Full particulars hereafter.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer. HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, May 6, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st., HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. Full particulars hereafter.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer. HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on THURSDAY, May 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 293 5th-av., ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. Full particulars hereafter.

JOHN H. AUSTEN, Auctioneer. GREAT ART SALE.—ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT PICTURES.—A large and choice collection of FIRST-CLASS PAINTINGS. A great part of which are a gentleman's collection, and sold by order of the Assignee. A class of paintings not often seen in the auction room, such as F. E. CHURCH—THREE LANDSCAPES. Several by Wm. Hart, Jas M. Hart, Sonntag, Inness, Tait, Ruggles, Guy, Whittredge, Gignoux, Hekking, David Johnson, Darley, &c. Also, beautiful specimens by Robbe, Hildebrand, Toussaint, Carl Jutz, Gerard, Marohn, Seignac, Ed. Frere, Brochart, Lasalle, Von Seben, Koekkoek, J. Hubner, Rose, Noterman, Richomme, Girardet, Horace Vernet, Dieffenbach, Trayer, C. M. Webb, Dubasty, Vaarberg, Pecrus, Verheyden, Sell, Leickert, Verwee, Jungheim, Verlat, &c. Now on view free, day and evening. The whole to be sold, by auction, at the Clinton Hall Art Galleries and Book Salerooms, by LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, May 8 and 9, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office. ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 6, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household and office furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, pier and mantel mirrors, black walnut, oak and chestnut parlor and chamber suites, black walnut hat-racks, rosewood centre and side tables, extension tables, b. walnut bookcases, iron safes, sitting & standing desks, stools, &c. &c.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office. ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL SELL by auction, on TUESDAY, May 5, at 10½ o'clock, at the fine private residence of Henry Vanschaick, Esq., No. 161 West 23d-st., the entire furniture of the completely-furnished residence as above. The sale will embrace royal Wilton and Brussels carpets; rosewood 7-octave piano, by Steinway; black walnut, ebony and gilt parlor suites, in satin brocatel; superb inlaid marqueterie cabinet, carved black walnut and ebony armoire-a-glace, carved black walnut marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands, mahogany carved centre and side tables, heavy French plate pier and mantel mirrors, blue satin brocatel curtains, heavy lace curtains, solid rosewood extension table, carved black walnut bookcases, wardrobes, buffets and secretaries, most of which were imported from Paris; rich gilt French clock, ormolu and bronze chandeliers and ornaments, fine oil-paintings and engravings of great value, best curled hair mattress, bolsters and pillows; china, cut glass and silver ware, kitchen furniture, &c. Will be on exhibition on Monday, with permits and catalogues, to be had at the office, No. 37 Nassau-st.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office. ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, &c.—ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell by auction on MONDAY, May 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the brownstone mansion No. 11 East 14th-st., all the elegant furniture contained therein, viz.: Rosewood parlor suites in rich satin brocatel; carved rosewood and black walnut bedroom suites, ebony and gilt bedsteads, wardrobes, dressing-bureaus, rich carved rosewood armoire-a-glace with mirror door; oak extension tables, buffets and chairs, black walnut and ebony library suites, in reps; French plate pier and mantel mirrors, with gilt cornices to match; Axminster, Wilton, velvet and Brussels carpets; curled hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows; rich satin, brocatel and lace curtains and cornices; linen shades, china, glass and silver ware, together with a large assortment of kitchen furniture, cooking utensils, &c.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned Trustee, that he will upon the 18th day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, at the Montana Mills, in the town of Cornwall, County of Orange, and State of New-York, put up and offer for sale and sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, all and singular the said MONTANA MILL, with the buildings, real estate, machinery, tools, implements, appliances and appurtenances belonging to the same. G. L. BEECKMAN, Trustee. Dated APRIL 28, 1868.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer. BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, MONDAY, May 4, at 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 20 East River, 2,011 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges. 2,754 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons. Cargo bark *Concettina*, from Palermo.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

CONSULAR SEAL CHAMPAGNE, AS IMPORTED FOR NEW-YORK UNION CLUB. An invoice of this delicate Dry Wine just landed from steamship *Periere*. TOMES, MELVAIN & CO., Sole Importers, No. 6 Maiden-lane, New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—IN A CAR OF THE HARLEM RAILroad Company, in the month of January last, a package containing a considerable amount of money in bills. The owner can have the same upon application to the Treasurer of the Harlem Railroad Company, by proving property and paying expenses of advertising.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 2?,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE URETHROTOME.—THIS IS THE term selected to designate six instruments, one of which is adapted to each variety of stricture of the urethra. Any case, however aggravated, can be instantly relieved and consecutively permanently cured by the patient himself, in two months, without further interference. See SCALPEL, No. 45, for three lectures on stricture, to his private surgical class, by Edward H. Dixon, M. D. For sale by EVERARDUS WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House. Price 50 cents. Office hours, for consultation, from 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 5th-av. The instruments are not for sale, and can be used personally by the inventor only.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868. NOTICE.—FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE Mr. GEORGE HAZEN ceases to be the agent for the sale of our Renovating Horse Powders, and has no rights or authority to make contracts, or collect moneys for our account. STARIN & FLOYD, No. 209 Duane-st.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the vault owners in the New-York City Marble Cemetery, (2d-st.,) for the election of five Trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at the office No. 40 Broadway, Room No. 26, on MONDAY next, May 4, from 12 to 1 o'clock. ANSON BAKER, Secretary.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED.—Desertion, drunkenness, &c., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained; advice free. M. HOWES, Attorney, &c., No. 78 Nassau-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, at reasonable prices, at the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., New-York, Harper's Building. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

SILICATE.—THE NEW SILICATE SLATE—neat, handy and durable. ASA L. SHIPMAN & SON, General Agents, No. 26 Chambers-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND STEAM still, of thirty bbls. capacity, in complete running order. Machinery, boiler, &c., not wanted. Apply at No. 58 Water-st., up stairs.

PAPER HANGINGS—FOR SALE CHEAP, slightly damaged in the manufacture. Apply at the factory, No. 112 East 30th-st., near 3d-av.

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES and Eye Glasses adjusted to the sight at the Optical Institute, No. 1,132 Broadway.

SHOW CASES OLD AND NEW OF ALL descriptions sold at the lowest prices by HOFFMAN & FARSCH, No. 148 Chatham-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 4, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE RIVALS. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Charles Fisher, A. W. Young, Geo. Holland, B. T. Ringgold, Miss Annie Ward, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. John Sefton and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
SOR TERESA. Leading character by Mme. Ristori.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE WHITE FAWN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Emilie Rigl, Miss M. Blake, Miss Lillie Whiting and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
CONNIE SOOGAH. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
PARIS AND HELEN and TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE. Leading characters by the Misses Worrell.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
JACK SHEPPARD.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
HUMORISTS AND VOCALISTS.

EUROPEAN CIRCUS,
Broadway and 34th-st.
AFTERNOON and EVENING—EXHIBITIONS OF EQUESTRIANISM, &c.

DODWORTH HALL,
No. 806 Broadway.
LECTURE ON OLIVER CROMWELL. By Dr. John Lord.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
PIANO CONCERT. By the Blind Negro Tom.

FIFTH-AVENUE ART GALLERY.
5th-av., corner 14th-st.
EXHIBITION OF CELEBRATED PAINTINGS.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum	$10
The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year	$5
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

It was stated in London, yesterday, that Prime Minister DISRAELI had tendered his resignation, which had not been accepted. Mr. GLADSTONE is about to urge the immediate consideration of his Irish Church resolutions.

STACKLEBERG has been appointed Russian Ambassador to Paris.

Count CRUVELLI, Austrian Ambassador at Rome, is dead.

The steamship *Union*, from Bremen April 18, and Southampton April 21, arrived at this port yesterday.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

On the assembling of the Senate on Saturday Mr. STANBERY continued his argument (printed heretofore) for the defence. He contended that the prosecution had failed entirely to make a case against the President, and expressed confidence in obtaining an acquittal. Mr. STANBERY'S strength failed him before concluding, and a clerk in his office read a considerable portion of the argument. Mr. STANBERY himself, however, read the concluding portion, after which the Court adjourned.

CONGRESS.

The Senate, Saturday, after the Impeachment proceedings were concluded, took up the Naval Appropriation bill. The House amendments were non-concurred in, and a committee of conference appointed. The Senate then adjourned.

A resolution was adopted in the House calling upon Gen. GRANT for a report of the number of votes cast at the recent election in Arkansas. The members then went to the Senate chamber to attend the impeachment trial. On their return Mr. DONNELLY, of Minnesota, rose to a personal explanation. In a lengthy speech he proceeded to explain that some time since he wished to introduce a bill in the interest of his constituents, and that Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, had objected to it. He then explained the matter to Mr. WASHBURNE, and again offered his bill, and Mr. WASHBURNE again objected. Thereupon Mr. DONNELLY wrote to one of his constituents stating the facts. This letter was published, and called forth an answer from Mr. WASHBURNE wherein he denounced Mr. DONNELLY as an "office beggar," and as one who favored every corrupt scheme proposed in Congress. Mr. DONNELLY then proceeded to abuse Mr. WASHBURNE in the most approved Congressional manner, using language so unparliamentary that the Speaker was forced to call him to order several times. He at last informed him that his remarks were not honorable to the House, and he would not suffer them to go on record without his protest, whereupon Mr. DONNELLY apologized. Mr. WASHBURNE got the floor, and in a few words reasserted all the charges against Mr. DONNELLY which he had made in his letter. He was called to order, and Mr. WINDOM gave notice that on Monday he would introduce a resolution of censure. The House then adjourned.

GENERAL.

The post-office employes have formed themselves into a mutual benevolent association, in which the members guarantee to subscribe, in the event of the death of a member, the sum of $2 each toward a fund for the benefit of wife or other relatives.

JEFF. DAVIS' bail bonds were renewed in Richmond on Saturday. HORACE GREELEY, CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, and GERRITT SMITH became sureties in $25,000 each, the remaining $25,000 being guaranteed by citizens of Richmond. The accused is to appear at the next term of the court on being duly notified. The judge announced that Chief Justice CHASE would be prepared to try the case immediately after the impeachment trial closes.

The California Democratic Convention on Thursday instructed its delegates to the National Convention to vote for Gov. HAIGHT as California's first choice for the Presidency. Should no advance be made by other States for his nomination, the delegation is instructed to unite with the friends of PENDLETON in the Northwest, in demanding his nomination.

The body of ANTHONY FREYVOGEL, a well-known citizen of Pittsburg, who disappeared last January, was found on Friday in the Ohio River, near Sewickly. A bullet-hole in his temple leaves little doubt but that he was murdered.

The brick depot of the Louisville and New-Albany and Chicago Railroad at Bloomington, Ind., together with a large amount of valuable freight stored therein, was consumed by fire on Friday. The loss is heavy. The fire is supposed to have been communicated to the building by lightning.

A public meeting of citizens of Carthage, Tenn., made up largely of Conservatives, condemned the burning of the colored school-house in that place, in the strongest terms, and started a subscription for the rebuilding of the house.

The Ohio Senate, on Friday, passed the bill disfranchising soldiers in the Dayton Asylum, by a strict party vote.

Proceedings in the case of Gen. GEORGE W. COLE, on trial at Albany for the murder of Hon. L. HARRIS HISCOCK, were continued on Saturday. Mr. PARKER closed his argument for the prosecution, and Mr. SEDGWICK occupied the remainder of the session in arguing in behalf of the prisoner. The summing up will be concluded to-day.

The Annual State Charity Bill was reported to the Assembly on Saturday by the Committee on Ways and Means, and after the appropriation had been reduced from $350,000 to $250,000, the bill passed.

The Arcade Underground Railroad Bill was lost in the State Senate Saturday by a vote of 14 to 15.

A Republican State Convention is to be held in Nashville, Tenn., on the 10th of June next, to take action on the Chicago nominations, and prepare for the Presidential canvass.

The divorce suit of SARAH C. BOUTON *vs.* CHARLES BOUTON, which has been pending in the Supreme Court for the last three years, has been finally terminated by a decree of divorce in favor of Mrs. BOUTON against her husband, the suit having been tried before a referee.

All but one of the parties engaged in the recent attempt to abduct JACOB BARKER, in New Orleans, have been arrested.

Gen. GILLEM has removed Mayor BARROWS, of Jackson, Miss., and appointed Mr. GEORGE A. SMYTHE, an old citizen, in his stead.

The State election in Florida commences to-day and will be continued three days. There are three tickets in the field, as follows: Republican—HARRISON REED for Governor; WILLIAM H. GLEASON, Lieutenant-Governor, and CHARLES M. HAMILTON for Member of Congress. Radical—SAMUEL WALKER, Governor; W. H. CHRISTIE, Lieutenant-Governor, and LIBERTY BILLINGS for Congress. Democratic—GEORGE W. SCOTT, Governor; JAMES W. HALL, Lieutenant-Governor, and JOHN FRIEND for Congress.

CHARLES TERRY, of Wading River, L. I., on Friday last went to Woodbury early in the morning to make some purchases, and when returning home was thrown or fell from his wagon, breaking his neck and receiving other injuries. His horses were first seen trotting along the turnpike at a moderate rate of speed, and an investigation being made, the body was found lying upon the road dead.

The Missouri Pacific Railroad returns, as gross receipts for passenger and freight transportation, exclusive of Government transportation and tax, $2,536,445 for the year ending October, 1867. This amount, returned by the Auditor and Fund Commissioner of the Company, is subject to 10 per cent tax for State purposes only.

Senator FOWLER and Representatives MAYNARD, TRIMBLE, STOKES, NUNN, ARNELL and MULLINS united in a letter to Gov. BROWNLOW, suggesting the propriety of organizing and arming a small militia force in Tennessee, to be stationed at points where the civil law is found the least efficient, to repress and punish crime and protect peaceable and loyal citizens from outrage.

At a meeting of the creditors of the Florence Mills, of Rockville, on Friday, reports were made as to the condition of affairs, and the report of the committee—"to give the notes of the Florence Mills at six, twelve, eighteen and twenty-four months, for 35 per cent. of their indebtedness, interest added at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, said notes to be guaranteed by AUSTIN DUNHAM, and this to release the indorsers, KELLOGG and BISSELL"—was acceptable to all present, who represented about $124,000 of the whole indebtedness of $276,619 18.

A baker named GARDNER has been arrested in Patchogue, L. I., charged with stabbing his wife and ISAAC WILLETS, who was supposed to have been on too intimate terms with her. The wounds were inflicted with a pocket-knife and have not proved fatal. GARDNER gave bonds Saturday for his appearance for trial this term.

The Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Georgia announces that the Committee has waited upon Gen. MEADE, for the purpose of presenting complaints of frauds in the recent election, and of petitioning that the elections be set aside in certain counties and new elections ordered, on the ground of frauds and violations of orders. Gen. MEADE promised to investigate any charges made of frauds, and especially of violations of his orders, and appointed a military commission to investigate the complaints presented by the Committee.

JOHN H. SIMS, the Amboy counterfeiter, who was sent to Auburn Prison from Rochester about a year ago, has been pardoned by the President and was released from confinement on Friday.

The United States District Court will be in session in Boston on the 15th of May, and the case of JULIUS F. HARTWELL will be first disposed of. The trials of the other parties implicated in the State-street "irregularities" will follow.

We are indebted to Purser ELY, of the steamer *Livingstone*, for late Savannah papers.

A mass meeting of those interested in the Third American National Shooting Festival, to be held in this city in June, was held yesterday at the Germania Assembly Rooms. Addresses were made, resolutions adopted, and committees appointed to carry on the preparations for an unusually large gathering of the Schutzen corps.

Rev. Dr. HALL preached the annual sermon for the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church last evening, in his own church, corner Fifth-avenue and Nineteenth-street, and strongly urged subscriptions to pay off the debt of about $28,000 now owed by the Board. A very large audience was present.

The annual meeting of the New-York Bible Society was held at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Twenty-second street and Fourth-avenue, last evening. The Secretary's report was read, and addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. JACKSON, Missionary to India, and Rev. Dr. HOLDRICH, an officer of the Society.

The Catholic Chapel on Ward's Island for the use of the emigrants there was yesterday solemnly dedicated to divine service by Archbishop MCCLOSKEY. The Boards of Emigration and Public Charities and Correction were fully represented at the services, which were of a highly interesting character. Archbishop MCCLOSKEY addressed the assembled emigrants in words of comfort and good counsel.

Rev. CHAUNCEY GILES, last evening, lectured at the New Jerusalem Church, on "Modern Spiritualism," which he compared with Swedenborgianism, with a view to setting forth more fully his opinions in favor of the latter.

Mr. J. B. CONKLING related at Dodworth Hall last evening his spiritual experience, with President LINCOLN and others.

Cotton was more active and firmer on Saturday. Flour and Wheat were dull and lower; Corn and Oats dearer and in good request. Provisions were in moderate demand at irregular prices. Groceries were salable and steady. Freights depressed and lower.

Sensational Rumors.

Among the rumors to which Impeachment has given birth, few are less credible than those which impute to Mr. JOHNSON an inclination to resist removal, and to members of his Cabinet a disposition to dispute the right of his successor to set them aside. According to one set of gossips, Mr. JOHNSON, if convicted, will refuse to recognize the authority of the Senate, and there are various circumstantial stories of conversations and projects pointing to actual resistance. These statements, and the inferences drawn from them, have derived a certain color from recent military changes, made at the instance of the President.

It is possible that these reports are exaggerated versions of ideas actually suggested by the President. His readiness to talk with everybody, and to discuss the most delicate questions of national and personal policy with the full knowledge that the colloquy will find its way into print, is one of his most unfortunate characteristics. He allows himself to be drawn into argument at any time, and it is quite likely that on some of these occasions he has suffered himself to entertain the topic of resistance to an authority whose constitutional validity he disputes. We say this is possible. It would be in bad taste. It would be singularly indiscreet. But it could only be in a speculative sense, with no direct reference to his own action. For Mr. JOHNSON, though an unwise man, though not seldom a rash man, could hardly be sufficiently reckless to suggest, or to entertain suggestions, pointing to a renewal of civil strife, from which, in all probability, he would be the first to suffer.

We could understand as a probability purposes of the nature alleged did Mr. JOHNSON occupy a position akin to that of Gen. JACKSON. With a compact and powerful party at his back, with the army at his command and in ardent sympathy with his plans, the idea of meeting impeachment with revolution might not be extravagant. But Mr. JOHNSON has none of these advantages. He has no party anywhere. The Democrats disclaim affiliation with him and responsibility for his policy; and the Republicans are solidly against him. He stands officially and politically isolated. He could not look for help in any direction. The army would not obey his behests. To dream of resistance in these circumstances would be madness. It would be to invite and justify destruction.

Whatever the judgment pronounced by the Senate, it will be promptly acquiesced in by the American people. They have been solicitous that the trial should be conducted impartially and without unseemly haste, and their desires in this respect have been satisfied. They now await the verdict, and by that verdict they will abide. Be it favorable to Mr. JOHNSON or unfavorable, they will equally accept it as the result of a constitutional and legal procedure to which all must submit. If it end in removal, Mr. JOHNSON may individually feel that he has been dealt with harshly; but his feelings, whether in regard to the origin, the conduct, or the result of the trial, will afford no excuse for disobedience. We cannot believe that Mr. JOHNSON contemplates anything of the kind. We will not entertain as probable any proceeding on his part that would place him in open antagonism to the law, and provoke the penalties of rebellion. The mere suspicion that such a step had at any time been seriously contemplated by him would destroy any remaining title he may have to respect, and unite against him the whole law-abiding community. Besides, it is but just to say, nothing in his past action warrants any such imputations or suspicions in the future.

Congressional Decorum.

The House of Representatives has impeached President JOHNSON for vulgar and improper language in public speech; and while the trial is going on language has been used on the floor of the House in debate, by the unanimous toleration and consent of the House, infinitely more vulgar and more disgraceful than any that has been imputed to the "great criminal of the age." During the whole of last Friday and Saturday the scenes presented in the House were such as to make every man of ordinary sensibility blush for the reputation of the country and its public men.

The debate of Saturday was especially disgraceful. Mr. DONNELLY, of Minnesota, under guise of a personal explanation, made a personal assault on Mr. WASHBURNE, which was not merely discreditable to himself as a gentleman, but was an absolute insult to the House and the country. And Mr. WASHBURNE'S retort, though less voluble because less studied, was equally low and equally unworthy any man who cherishes the slightest self-respect or has the faintest notion of what a gentleman owes to his own character and reputation. We shall not repeat any of the epithets or accusations which these two "gentlemen" bandied backwards and forwards against each other. The report will be found elsewhere; those who are curious to see how low men in Congress can sink, may read it for themselves.

The most disgraceful feature of the whole case was the fact that the House listened to this torrent of abuse, not only with patience, but with evident relish. Mr. WASHBURNE has made himself generally obnoxious to the House by the offensive arrogance and overbearing insolence of his usual manner. And this fact reconciled the members to the grossness of Mr. DONNELLY'S vituperation. But they gratified their personal spite at the expense of their public character, and the reputation of the body to which they belong. The House could have stopped the disgraceful exhibition at any moment. There was no shadow of reason for allowing it to commence. The subject had no business in Congress, and it was a breach of order, as well as of decorum, to introduce it. But the House has been in the habit of tolerating such infractions of its rules as well as such violations of propriety; and, by "unanimous consent," Mr. DONNELLY was allowed to reply, on the floor of Congress, to an abusive letter published in a newspaper. Mr. DONNELLY'S main object was, of course, to be more abusive of Mr. WASHBURNE than WASHBURNE had been of him, and the House not only tolerated but encouraged the ignoble strife.

It is of no use to preach homilies or read lectures on the subject. So long as members of Congress enjoy this sort of set-to, just so long will it be indulged. They seem to have the same taste for it that the low mobs of large cities have for prize-fights. Whenever their taste rises above it, they will put a stop to it—and not before. For the credit of the country we wish that time might be nearer than it seems to be.

City Transit Again.

We are glad to see that the Arcade Railroad project has been defeated in the State Senate. We are sorry to differ so widely as we do on this matter from most of our neighbors of the Press;—but we are utterly unable to see any adequate reason for their urging it so strongly as they do. We concede all they say of the necessity for increased transit accommodation through the City, and of the inadequacy of surface-roads to answer the demand; but why Broadway, where the property to be injured is far more valuable than in any other part of the City, should be selected for the most formidable and doubtful of all these experiments, we cannot understand.

Besides this, the Arcade plan combines all the disadvantages of all the other schemes that have been suggested. It is wholly without example. No such project was ever put in execution in any city in the world. Whether it could be constructed, is open to very great doubt. Whether the gigantic surface traffic of Broadway could be carried on upon an iron roof, supported only by iron pillars, without constant danger, is more than doubtful. The cost of the undertaking, even if it could be carried out, would be enormous. The finest street, and one of the greatest thoroughfares in the world, would be interrupted for years, if not utterly destroyed. And all this without the slightest necessity, for there are other routes, open to none of these objections, over which, or under which, roads can be constructed which will fully meet all the necessities of the City, both present and future.

The Legislature has chartered one Tunnel Road, by which the practical capabilities of this mode of locomotion can be fully tested. The charter is, in the main, a good one. The enterprise is in good hands, and sufficient provision has been made to secure the practical execution of the work. It is said that the capital required will be promptly furnished, and the law requires the road to be completed within a reasonable time under a heavy penalty. If this road prove a success, it will answer all the wants of the City for through travel for five or ten years to come, and then others can be chartered as they are wanted. If it does not succeed, then we shall all be glad that no more were started.

The whole system of underground roads in the City, it must be remembered, is an experiment. It is only in London that it has been tested at all, and the conditions of the problem in the two cities are so different, that no certain conclusions for one can be drawn from the other. A very large part of the London road is an open cut; and very little of the tunnel portion goes under important or thickly-settled streets. And there is a very strong current of testimony to show that whenever the road does go very near the foundations of large buildings, it has a serious effect upon their safety and value.

The experiment of the elevated road, begun last year in Greenwich-street, ought by all means to be continued until it can be fairly and fully tested. Thus far it is said in the main to promise well. The plan of having cars drawn by stationary power, applied by an endless rope, is not free from practical difficulties; but even if these cannot be overcome, some other mode of propulsion may be applied. We are glad to see, at all events, that the Legislature is disposed to extend the time for trying the experiment.

"Melancholia" and Murder.

There is no higher authority in this country on mental diseases than Dr. HAMMOND, formerly Surgeon-General of the Army, and now editor of the *Journal of Psychological Medicine*. We hope, therefore, that he may now furnish the world a theory or organum of insanity that shall be, if not precise and comprehensive, adapted to as many of the phenomena as can conveniently be brought within intelligible rules. We should particularly like, if it could be so constructed as to embrace the testimony given by himself and other medical men on the trial of Gen. COLE for the murder of Mr. HISCOCK.

The subject is one of very great importance in its relations to crime and its punishment, to legal responsibility and to public justice.

The defence set up in this case is insanity. It was doubtless resorted to by the counsel, because of the fact that it has been successfully employed in this country in quite a number of notorious trials within the last twenty years. There never seems to be the least difficulty of producing what is called *evidence* of the insanity of any man or woman. It may not be such evidence as is worth a rush in the light of science; yet it may be sufficient to confuse the mind of a jury and affect the legal verdict.

If evidence of the kind admitted in this case be proof of insanity, in law, science and philosophy, we should at once have a revisal of the criminal statutes as well as a new system of metaphysics. As Mr. TREMAIN said: "The physicians in their testimony have acted *upon the notion that the normal condition of mankind is insanity, and that the existence of sane men is an exception to the rule.*"

The medical witnesses were unanimous in testifying that the peculiar form of insanity under which the prisoner labored was *melancholia*. "I characterize it as melancholia," said Dr. HAMMOND, and, "I call it melancholia," said Dr. HAMILTON, of this City. Now, what is melancholia? Said Dr. HAMILTON: "There is no exact line between melancholy and melancholia." Said Dr. BOKER: "Melancholy is a depression of spirits; so is melancholia." Said Dr. HAMMOND: "It is difficult to define the boundary line between them." What, then, is the origin of melancholia? It may originate in physical disease, or it may come from influences that affect directly the intellect. It may, according to Dr. SHERFY, be induced by hemorrhoids, such as affected the prisoner. It may arise from a disturbance of the stomach, liver, or bladder, according to Dr. HAMILTON, or, too much drink or a certain kind of dinner may cause it. It may be aggravated by an injury affecting the brain and spinal chord, according to Dr. HAMMOND. In fact, it appears from the testimony that nearly all mankind have abundant cause for *melancholia* in their physical condition. It may also, according to Dr. RICE, be brought on by some powerful emotion; or, as Dr. HAMMOND more particularly testified, the sudden reception of intelligence calculated to create great emotion, such as the announcement of an injury to one's honor, love or happiness, would aggravate the melancholic conditions. In short, it would appear by the testimony of these experts that almost every man must have daily incentives to melancholia from the distractions of a wicked world.

Now, says Dr. SHERFY, the "general tendency of melancholia, when not cured, is to pass into dementia." "Melancholia," said Dr. HAMILTON, "is liable to lead to frenzy. I think," he added, "this is a case of mental frenzy, based upon melancholia." And to the same effect was the testimony of other medical witnesses.

So much for the origin, nature and relations of melancholia. Let us observe some other points in connection with it.

"A person," testifies Dr. SHERFY, "afflicted with moral insanity, may do a thing he knows to be wrong, but has no control over himself, and hence is morally insane." "Every person," testifies Dr. RICE, "having an insane impulse must be insane at the time;—it is irresistible, an impulse over the will, it expends itself suddenly, the insanity may continue, the impulse may seize a person who is sane up to that moment." "The insane impulse," testifies Dr. BOKER, "comes suddenly, but remains till the object is accomplished." "Melancholia," testifies Dr. HAMILTON, "at first disposes the individual to acts of violence against himself, but it also disposes him to acts of violence against others; a great domestic calamity would aggravate its symptoms, and would be liable to manifest itself by outward violence, as in this case; if the person should suddenly come upon a another alleged to be the seducer of his wife, he would be very likely to take his life; it would be strange if he did not; if he took his life it would be an insane act; there are no limits as to the suddenness with which insanity may come upon a person; it may come as suddenly as a stroke of apoplexy or epilepsy; sometimes it disappears as suddenly." According to Dr. SHERFY, "it is not essential to determine insanity, to learn whether the person knew the act to be wrong. My theory is, that the will of the person is overborne, though he knew the act to be wrong. If the person should at once say after the act that he knew it was wrong, and that he expected to be hung for it, it would still be an insane act." Delusion is the most important and general test of insanity, according to Dr. HAMMOND and other witnesses; and this delusion may consist in a person's looking at things "under a cloud," or in magnifying his misfortunes, wrongs and troubles.

Notwithstanding the profusion of evidence from medical men on all these points, most of them were prompt to testify that they never before saw a case in which melancholia acted in the way it was alleged to have done in this instance. They had never had any practical observation of a similar kind. Their theories seemed rather to be drawn so as to fit all the actual points in the case under trial, than to be derived from phenomena previously within their own knowledge.

We do not refer to any other than the medical testimony given to prove insanity. It would be absurd to allude to the evidence of those who inferred insanity because on one occasion the culprit's eyes were wild, or his face seemed vacant, or he did not bow to an acquaintance or he suddenly took a bite of cucumber. We want something more precise and intelligent.

Neither would we here argue with the learned doctors whose ready and remarkable testimony has been given during the last few days at Albany.

But, if it be accepted as a basis for generalization, we must conclude—

1. That men are liable to *melancholia*, melancholy, or depression of spirits, from the slightest organic disorder, or from mental emotion or bad news.

2. That this melancholia may at any moment pass into dangerous insanity, or lead to frenzy.

3. That melancholia, or the insane impulse, is generally accompanied with delusions as to the victim's wrongs, and that these delusions may be of the most unjust and extravagant nature.

4. That during its existence the victim has no control over himself, (Dr. SHERFY;) that the insane impulse is irresistible, may expend itself suddenly, and may seize a person who is sane up to that moment, (Dr. RICE;) that the insane impulse may come instantly, but remain till the object is accomplished, (Dr. BOKER;) that it may come and go like a stroke of apoplexy, that it disposes the person to violence, and that murder committed during its existence is an insane act, (Dr. HAMILTON;) that even if the person knows an act to be wrong his will is overborne, and though he expects to be hung for it, the deed is none the less irresistible, and the plea of insanity none the less available, (*ibid.*)

5. And is it not then a justifiable deduction that, as all men and women are constantly liable to melancholia, which may originate the most foolish delusions, which may lead to frenzy, which may become irresistible and destroy both the will and the judgment, there can be no proper responsibility for crime, when committed by those possessed of a bad stomach or an excited brain?

The Alta Vela Letter.

The attempts of the several Congressmen interested to explain the *Alta Vela* letter have been but partially successful. The bad temper and worse language in which some of them indulged, neither vindicated the purity of their motives nor the propriety of their conduct. The coincidence was certainly unfortunate and suspicious. Judge BLACK, it must be remembered, was one of the staunchest friends of the President, and was retained and relied on by him as one of his counsel in the matter of impeachment. He was also largely interested in the Alta Vela guano claim against the Government of St. Domingo, and demanded that the President should sustain that claim by force. To support this demand, he presented to Mr. JOHNSON, after he had been impeached, and just before the day set down for the trial, a letter signed by *four* of the Managers of the case, and by four other Republican members of Congress, expressing the opinion that the claim was valid and ought to be enforced. And because the President declined to enforce it, Mr. BLACK refused to defend him against impeachment.

We do not suppose that the signers of the letter had any pecuniary interest in the claim, or that their action on impeachment depended in the least on the President's course. The shrewdness of some of them, and the character of others, would prevent their lending themselves to so flagrantly corrupt a proceeding. But it seems clear that Mr. BLACK intended to use every possible means to coerce the President into compliance with his demands, and that he succeeded in making these Congressmen his accomplices in the matter. It has become so common a thing for members of Congress, and everybody else who is asked, to sign letters on any subject, without any special inquiry into their meaning or purpose, that there was probably no difficulty in procuring signatures in this case. Indeed, any public man who refuses to sign anything that may be presented to him, involving no direct pecuniary obligation, is held to be guilty of a very great discourtesy. Papers are passed round the halls of Congress every day for the signatures of members, making applications for office, seeking pardons, indorsing character or expressing opinions, on all sorts of subjects, which every member is expected to sign as a matter of course—not because he knows or cares anything whatever about the subject, but because some fellow-member asks him to sign it as a personal favor to him. And there is not one member out of ten who will refuse. Each relies on the other. In this case, Gen. BUTLER writes the letter, declaring that he is "clearly of opinion" that the claim ought to be enforced; whereupon the other members append their names to a statement that they "concur in that opinion." And it turns out that not one of them had examined the matter at all! They all took it for granted that Gen. BUTLER knew all about it, and they assumed neither knowledge nor responsibility in the matter.

This whole business of acting upon letters of recommendation, has come to be not only a nuisance, but a serious injury to the public service. It tends to destroy utterly the sense of official responsibility. The Governor of a State deems himself fully excused for pardoning the most incorrigible scoundrel by showing that a great many influential men applied for it. The President's appointments to office rest on no better basis. Members of Congress fall back on such letters to justify their votes, their own recommendations to office, or for pardons, and just such attempts to influence the action of other public officers as this of the Alta Vela business. Yet everybody knows how easy it is to get the signatures even of prominent and respectable men to applications of any kind. Indeed, men whose time is worth anything find it so much easier to sign any letter than to explain why they will not, that they are quite apt to do it from sheer necessity. Some make it a rule to sign everything, without any inquiry whatever; and we can name at least half a dozen prominent men in this City, whose names are sure to be on every paper that may be put in circulation and presented to them, for any purpose whatever.

If the experience of the signers of the Alta Vela letter shall have the effect of discouraging this practice, it will have been of some service. President JOHNSON is certainly to be commended for not allowing their "opinions" thus expressed, to have had the least effect upon his action.

The Theatrical Profession.

We suppose that even those who pipe most plaintively over the degeneracy of the stage and the decay of dramatic taste, will admit that such remarkable actors as RISTORI, JANAUSCHEK and Mrs. KEMBLE have done something to elevate the one and the other in New-York. Though these three actors have displayed their genius in as many different languages, our citizens of all tongues have none the less crowded to their performances. The German *tragédienne* did not, it is true, achieve a proper success till her closing nights; but that was merely because she came among us unheralded, and it took time for our playgoers to become cognizant of her high powers and her remarkable acting.

The critics have done well to deal sharply with the plays and players, at once unnatural, uncultivated, imbecile and immoral, that have been attempting to gain possession of the stage, and have been able to control too many of our theatres. They have done well to struggle against the "drama" being transformed into low burlesque, spectacular show, or ballet exhibitions. They have done well to protest ceaselessly against all the shams, and quackeries, and indecencies, that have obtruded themselves noisily and glaringly before the public. They have done well to hold up a high standard for dramatic emulation, and a high measure of taste for the public judgment.

It is only in this way that stage charletanism and immorality can be repressed. It is only by these means that genuine ability will ever find itself recognized.

But though all sorts of mean and vile displays can find audiences in a great city, we have always an immense public who are ready to sustain the highest dramatic talent whenever it makes its appearance. This is shown by the reception of the three superior actors we have named.

If once or twice in a generation, there be an actor greater than either of these produced, we certainly do not find any of a higher tone or a more honorable devotion to their art. They are all women of remarkable minds and powers; they are all diligent and intelligent students; they are all thoroughly conscientious in all the details of their profession, and all aim to give character and respect to the dramatic profession. One has but to witness a performance of RISTORI or JANAUSCHEK, or listen to a reading of Mrs. KEMBLE, to be convinced, not only of their natural endowments, but of the thorough training, the patient labor, the hard study they had to undergo before they reached their present position. We can judge somewhat of their influence upon public taste, and upon the modern American drama, by observing the qualities and characteristics they display before their admiring audiences.

Mr. BANDMANN, the German-English tragedian, who was in this country a couple of years ago, and who is now winning distinction in London as an exponent of SHAKESPEARE, delivered a speech recently, at the Dramatic Fund Festival, in which he spoke admirably of the unceasing attempts of true actors to elavate the modern drama. We quote but a single sentence, applicable to our present remarks: "Let every actor," said he, "with a warm heart and an intelligent soul strive to elevate and purify public taste, which is never bad, but which is always willing to receive the truthful and the beautiful, and then even the moaners and mourners over the decline of the drama will be obliged to cease in their lamentations."

MINOR TOPICS.

The *Pereire* went out on Saturday with a very large number of passengers—larger, we believe, than any other steamer has taken during the present season. This French line is becoming a favorite with our people. The steamers are comfortable and well managed, and have made their trips in very good time. It is humiliating to find every other nation succeeding in establishing lines of ocean steamers, while our flag alone is never seen.

We are glad to learn from our New-Orleans correspondent that the prospects of the sugar crop are better this year than they were last. More land has been planted, and the yield promises to be good. Last year the crop was only about 40,000 hogsheads—*one-tenth* what it was before the war. Our imported sugar now costs us fifty millions of dollars in specie. Some intelligent attention to the sugar lands along the Mississippi, on the part of Congress, would be a good investment for the country.

Vesuvius is said to have reformed. It seems to have abandoned its violent courses, and has very nearly quit smoking.

The game of personal abuse in which Messrs. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, and DONNELLY, of Minnesota, engaged in Congress on Saturday, seems to have been thoroughly disgraceful to both parties. The Speaker seems to have tried to stop it—to the extent, at least of protesting against it;—but the responsibility for it rests with the House. It was all carried on under unanimous consent,—as it was out of order and could not have been entered upon at all in any other way. The subject had no business in Congress. Mr. WASHBURNE, it seems, published an abusive letter in a Western newspaper concerning Mr. DONNELLY; but what had Congress to do with that? If Mr. DONNELLY desired to reply, why not do so through the newspapers? The sense of propriety of the House ought to prevent the transfer of such controversies from the Press into its halls.

Mr. BROOKS justifies his charging another Congressman with using the language of Billingsgate by saying that Billingsgate is one of the gates of London. This piece of information will excite a lively interest on the other side of the water. We remember that two or three years ago, in a similar discussion, Mr. B. mentioned Cripplegate and Newgate as two other "gates," of the British metropolis. We fear he gets his geographical knowledge where he picks up his language. Both might be considerably improved.

The Editors of Wisconsin and Minnesota are to hold a meeting in St. Louis during the last week in June for the purpose of consulting together in regard to the interests of the West as involved in commerce. The conviction is gaining ground that the true outlet for the products of the West is by way of the Mississippi and New-Orleans, and some recent experiments tend to confirm it. It is probably for the purpose of investigating this point that the coming meeting is to be held.

The telegraph from San Francisco announces that a brisk and somewhat extensive business has sprung up in Alaska, particularly at Sitka—that buildings are going up, trade is active, and the town seems to be rapidly growing. If Congress refuses to pay for this new Territory and it goes back to Russia, shall we not have an equitable claim on that Government for having given Alaska a *start* in life?

We are glad to see that the bill abolishing our Croton Aqueduct Board, and giving the Comptroller the appointment of a new one, has been defeated in the State Senate. Such a change would be disastrous to a very important interest. The Board has hitherto been independent and non-partisan in its action, and has administered the affairs of the aqueduct wisely and well. The change proposed would have converted it into a party machine and have subjected it to the same influences which have so seriously damaged every other department of the City Government. We hope its defeat is final.

They draw nice social distinctions in England. ROBERT BROWNING, the poet, has written a letter to the papers correcting an error concerning the parentage of his late wife, still more distinguished as a poet than himself. "ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING," he says "was *not* the daughter of a London merchant, but of a private gentleman." If a London merchant is not a "private gentleman," pray what is he?

A society has been organized among the employes of the Post-office in this City, for mutual aid and relief, in case of sickness, in imitation of the similar association which has worked so well in the Police Department. It is an excellent movement, but its practical operation is likely to be disturbed by the system of removals from office which obtains on the advent of a new administration. This wretched and demoralizing practice interferes with the beneficent working of everything in every department of the public service. It needs a thorough and radical reform. We wish we could see any chance of its getting it.

The three members of the Baltimore City Council who were expelled the other day for corruption, are not likely to attempt to reinstate themselves because it turns out there was a technical flaw in the mode of their expulsion. The testimony is too conclusive against them, and the circumstances of the case are too discreditable, to allow them to indulge any desire to obtrude themselves unnecessarily upon the public hereafter, or at least till their offence is forgotten.

Capt. LEVY, the editor of the Savannah paper which Gen. MEADE recently warned against the publication of "inflammatory, threatening and intimidating" articles, has thrown up his post because he will not write "with a pen fettered by the caprice of a military despot." The way in which Capt. LEVY, on leaving the paper, and the new editor, on assuming the position, pitch into this despot, this "Autocrat of District Three," this "shoulder-strapped individual who takes advantage of his position to gratify a personal spleen," shows that he is not half as ferocious a despot as some others. If they should dare to attempt to talk in this style in a genuine despotism, such as that of LOUIS NAPOLEON, or ALEXANDER II., or PIUS IX., they would soon find their tongues shortened.

The Pall Mall *Gazette* says that the American Government is likely soon to be without a representative at the English Court. Mr. ADAMS has remained at his post for a long time past only to accommodate Mr. SEWARD, as no one whom the President might nominate as his successor would be likely to receive the approval of the Senate. Mr. ADAMS, it is understood, will not postpone his return to America beyond the time he has already fixed, which is now close at hand. We do not think either the *Gazette* or the British Government need indulge the fear expressed by the former, that Gen. BUTLER will be our next Minister to England.

The Treaty with Prussia.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to draw your attention to the fourth article of the treaty lately concluded between Prussia and the United States.

It reads as follows:

SEC. 4. When a German, after having become a naturalized citizen of the United States, settles in Germany, without the intention of returning to the United States of America, he shall be held as having renounced his naturalization in the United States. Said renunciation of his return may be considered as accomplished if the naturalized citizen of one country remains upward of two years within the jurisdiction of the other country."

Now, Mr. Editor, it is evident that Mr. BANCROFT, the great historian and accomplished scholar, has permitted Count BISMARCK to take advantage of his (BANCROFT'S) want of experience in statesmanship. A residence of two years in Germany will, according to Mr. BANCROFT'S treaty, forfeit my citizenship, even if as an invalid I am sent by my doctor to use the waters of some German spa for two or three consecutive years; though I never entertained the remotest idea of "renouncing" my adopted country and placing myself under the mild and benign rule of Count BISMARCK and King WILLIAM, according to Mr. BANCROFT'S ruling, after using the waters for the restoration of my health for two years, I am suddenly changed from an American into a Prussian, and *nolens volens* compelled to enter the Prussian army.

No adopted citizen can hereafter attend a course of lectures at a German university, nor attend to any business, unless he takes a sail across the Atlantic once in two years. Mr. BANCROFT, in explaining this section, in a letter addressed to a gentleman in Frankfort, does not mend matters much, he says:

"You can't remain in Germany, an an American a citizen as long as you please, only you are expected to obey the laws of the land." (Entering the King's army in the Decalogue of Prussia.) "And," he goes on to say, "if these laws do not suit you, you are at liberty to return to the land of your adoption or anywhere else."

Now, this is very kind, indeed—an American citizen will not, like an Englishman or Frenchman, be protected in Germany, but he is at liberty to leave (as Mr. BANCROFT so happily puts it) for anywhere else.

I have no objection to Count BISMARCK and King WILLIAM dining and wining our Ambassador as much as they please, but pray don't let it be at the expense of the dignity of the nation or the rights of its citizens.

Please insert these remarks in the TIMES, and oblige

A SUBSCRIBER.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Disraeli's Position—The Premier and Mr. Gladstone—The New Peer—The Prince of Wales—Lord Macaulay as a Historian—The Irish Church.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, April 18, 1868.

Mr. DISRAELI appears to have completely lost his head, and the sooner he loses his place the better it will be for his political reputation. Is it conceivable, even to American readers who are not in the habit of closely following the turn of English politics, and therefore cannot be expected to remember the *personal* history of our public men well—is it conceivable that Mr. DISRAELI should seriously accuse Mr. GLADSTONE of being in league with the Ritualists and Roman Catholics to upset Church and State, and finally to lay violent hands upon the Crown? Mr. GLADSTONE an emissary of the Pope, and clergymen who choose to dress themselves up in fantastic robes prepared to sell their country just to please the Roman Catholics! Of all the disreputable expedients which Mr. DISRAELI has adopted for getting up a popular cry in his favor, this is at once the most shameless and the most foolish. Even the boys in the street could have told him that the idea of raising a "No Popery" agitation against Mr. GLADSTONE, a red-hot Protestant, just because he had proposed to disendow the Protestant Church in Ireland, would only cover the promoters of the measure with disgrace and contempt. Fancy DISRAELI too offering himself to our notice as the only sincere and unswerving champion of the true faith! What maggot is in his brain! Usually a calm and self-possessed man, what stroke of fate is it that now drives him, in the hour of his success, to commit follies and mistakes which excite a burst of laughter or of indignation in every corner of the Kingdom?

When Mr. DISRAELI first proclaimed his discovery of the new Popish conspiracy, it was under circumstances which led people to pass over his remarks in a spirit of charity. Had he let the mischief stop there it is probable that nothing further would have been said on the subject. But he seems to be suddenly possessed with the idea that what he says now he must stick to. He is the very last man we expected to do anything of the kind. We are used to his swift changes, and after forsaking great principles why should he hesitate about eating a few imprudent words? Apparently, he thinks that he must stand firm in future to every statement he makes. This, to be sure, is a poor motive to ascribe for such an act of folly as he has been committing now, but any other explanation of it passes conjecture. I have already told you that when Mr. DISRAELI made his concluding speech on the Irish Church debate he was excited. The real facts may now be mentioned, for the Premier seems resolved to make the occasion historical instead of suffering it to be forgotten. When he began his speeech he was very much exhausted, and after a time he turned to a friend who sat beside him on the Treasury Bench and asked for a glass of weak brandy and water. Finding, it is to be presumed, the benefit of this mild potation, he had it repeated, and before he had finished he drank three glasses of the mixture. His speech, at the beginning, promised to be one of the finest ever delivered in the House of Commons, and members of all parties were warmed to enthusiasm, in spite of themselves, by it. It soon, however, began to be almost incoherent, and moved by compassion for the Minister, the House cried, "Divide, Divide." Mr. DISRAELI took the hint, but, before he sat down, he, in the most confused and excited manner, made his now celebrated charge, that his rival opposite, Mr. GLADSTONE, had made a formal alliance with the Ritualists and the Papal Party for the overthrow of the English institutions. The House was somewhat disturbed by the scene, but as Mr. DISRAELI's drinking had all been done under their own eyes, and the circumstance of his being in ill health was by this time generally known, there was no disposition to treat what was really a misfortune as an offence. It was exactly the incident connected with President JOHNSON's installation repeated in the House of Commons.

DISRAELI AND GLADSTONE.

But our Premier, moved by obstinacy or a spirit of dare-devilry, must needs sit down some days after and write a letter to a country rector, one of his constituents, in which his absurd charge against Mr. GLADSTONE was solemnly repeated, and the wild remark added that the separation of Church and State would cause a greater revolution in England than foreign conquest! It is felt, and very justly, that this deliberate act ought not to be overlooked and forgiven as readily as the speech was. Mr. DISRAELI's superiority to small spites and animosities has always been one of the points in his character for which I, for one, have admired him. But now he is sacrificing a national policy in order to indulge an uncontrollable outburst of rage against Mr. GLADSTONE for bringing up this Irish Church question. We can understand his annoyance and disappointment. He abandoned the convictions of a lifetime in passing the Household Suffrage bill, in the hope of gaining thereby a calm and secure hold of office. He has scarcely had time, however, to look round, before Mr. GLADSTONE comes out upon him, "like a thief in the night," with this most impracticable question of the Irish Church. His patience has given way. Moreover, he sees plainly that he *cannot* solve this problem, and that, as he cannot, his downfall is certain; and then farewell to power forever! No wonder he is acting like one half beside himself. The acutest piece of criticism I have ever read or heard upon Mr. DISRAELI appeared in the *Saturday Review* on the 7th of March last—and I advise any of your readers who wish to obtain a subtle insight into the characters of both the Premier and Mr. GLADSTONE to read that article. In the course of it the writer said: "There have been epochs in his career [Mr. DISRAELI's] when he was on the very verge of destroying his own influence, and of fatally ruining his chances forever; but he had the rare power of seeing this as well as bystanders, and his masterly retreats from himself, and his manœuvres in the face of his own blunders, are, in a certain sense, the most remarkable features of his political strategy." It is quite time that he brought this quality into play now, for people are beginning to be very tired of his shifts and contrivances, and he will not see this session out unless he recovers his common sense.

THE NEW PEER.

Has it ever occurred to you to consider a man who has just succeeded to an ancient and noble title and to a large inheritance as a very unfortunate being, claiming the condolence and sympathy of everybody who knows him? There are some Englishmen who would find it very difficult to embrace such an idea. Nevertheless, the death of his father, which has suddenly made Lord CRANBORNE the Marquis of Salisbury, is regretted by everybody on the new Peer's own account. He had a great future before him—he was already one of the foremost men in the House of Commons, and, although a Tory, not unpopular in the country, when he is called to the House of Peers, and is condemned, against his inclination, to consort with a few second-rate men of third-rate influence, for the remainder of his days. The very name under which he has won a reputation passes from him. In two or three years only politicians will be able to recall who Lord CRANBORNE was. The metamorphosis is as complete as if he began life altogether afresh, and the fame which he has won departs almost utterly from him. In the House of Lords he can do little or nothing; there are no debates there over which anybody ever becomes excited. The *Spectator* scarcely exaggerates when it says to-day that if Lord CRANBORNE had died instead of inheriting a Marquisate, English feeling could not have been more deeply tinged with regret.

"His loss is my gain," Mr. DISRAELI may say to himself, with a variation of the old tombstone line. There was no foe in the House of Commons whom he had so much reason to fear as Lord CRANBORNE. And now he is taken out of his direct path forever. The House of Commons will be like Paradise to the Premier without Lord CRANBORNE in it. What harm can the Marquis of Salisbury do in the House of Lords? Great public questions are virtually settled before they reach that splendid chamber, illustrious because of its past history, not from its present influence. The House of Lords might oppose a bill which came from the Commons, but there would be no grand fight, to be followed perhaps by a resignation of the Ministry and an appeal to the country. No! Lord CRANBORNE is no more. The figure which he made in political history must hereafter be filled by some one else. He might go out to India as Governor-General—but would he consent to leave his estates and all the associations of home life in order to fill a post which has killed three eminent men within a few years past—namely Lord DALHOUSIE, Lord CANNING and Lord ELGIN.

Suppose the Marquis of Salisbury (I entreat your readers to preserve a recollection of the fact that the man they once read of as Lord CRANBORNE now bears the greater title) tries to turn DISRAELI out? In the House of Commons he might have succeeded—but a combination of that kind in the present day would be almost powerless in the House of Lords. The hope of every one who understands enough of politics to recognize the advantage of having two parties permanently in the Legislature has been that Lord CRANBORNE would eventually succeed in rallying around him followers enough to enable him to make an impression when an important struggle was pending. It would be hard to displace DISRAELI—my own belief is that DISRAELI will never be deprived of his position as leader of the Conservatives unless he brings ruin upon himself. But Lord CRANBORNE might fairly have hoped to have increased his influence year after year, and the Premiership was quite within the range of his hopes. As for turning out Mr. DISRAELI now, who is to do it? The Queen has requested him *not* to resign—so he causes it to be understood in London, and certain it is that he has more private interviews with Her Majesty, and the royal family seem to be on more cordial terms with him, than we have seen in the case of any Prime Minister during the present reign. The Queen does not like the prospect of a dissolution of Church and State, which is foreshadowed in the disendowment of the Irish Church. Mr. GLADSTONE may not mean to go so far as that—but how about Mr. BRIGHT? And what is Mr. GLADSTONE's power without Mr. BRIGHT to back him? But if DISRAELI thinks to gain support in the country by giving out that he holds office by favor of the Queen, pledged to oppose a popular demand, he has once more fatally misunderstood the English people. The day is past when the smiles of the Court could do much for a Minister, except to injure him.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales is in Ireland, and I hear from pretty good sources—sources that I venture to say you may trust more than the accounts of the "special correspondents" in the newspapers—that *his* reception has been an exceedingly cold one. Had he gone to Ireland without the Princess, it might not have been possible for even the most courtly correspondent to have glossed over the true feeling of the Irish people. But there can be no doubt that the presence of the Princess (still weak in health, poor lady!) has evoked all the nobler instincts of the Irish nature, and any welcomes which the Prince has received he owes to *her*. The Prince wears a green scarf wherever he goes, and a bunch of shamrocks in his button-hole—and it is expected that the Irish will be so flattered by this condescension as to forget all their grievances and bury all their animosities. The *Times* improves the occasion by putting forth a "feeler" with reference to an increase in the Prince of Wales' salary. That he is heavily in debt is well known—and the *Times*, in a letter signed "Radical"—most transparent of "dodges" ever yet tried in a newspaper—asks the English people to increase his allowance. It is said that as the Prince holds levees for the Queen, his income is no longer sufficient for his needs. Cannot this affair be arranged between the Queen and the Prince? If he does Her Majesty's work ought he not to receive part of the pay which the nation gives to Her Majesty for doing that work herself? This is a blunt way of putting the matter, no doubt—but depend upon it, I have correctly indicated the line which the public mind will take. The English people think they are doing very well for the royal family as it is. Every child as it grows up must be duly portioned or made provision for—and how many children are there now? They are as the sands on the seashore. If the proposal to give the Prince of Wales £10,000 or £20,000 more a year were brought forward now, I am afraid the result would not be satisfactory to the Prince. Mr. DISRAELI, however, has the pluck to do it—and certainly if the Queen is to stand by him on all occasions he ought to make some return for the favor.

LORD MACAULAY AS AN HISTORIAN.

The new number of the *Quarterly Review*, to be published to-day, contains an article tearing Lord MACAULEY to pieces on the question of his authority as a historian. His carelessness, his deliberate sacrifice of truth to rhetorical effect, his willful perversion of ascertained facts, are made so clear that no one but the most bigoted admirer could fail to acknowledge the force of the evidence. The number also contains articles on University Reform, Purchase in the Army, and the New School of Radicals, which are likely to interest American readers. A paper on "Farmer's Friends and Foes" will have an especial attraction for the rural classes.

THE IRISH CHURCH.

The agitation respecting the Irish Church cannot be said to be brisk, but still it does not altogether die out. Lord RUSSELL, failing other opportunities of keeping himself before the public eye, has attended a public meeting with Mr. VERNON HARCOURT as his second, and he announces another pamphlet. Having changed all his opinions in less than four weeks he undertakes to explain to the world the secret of the process. Mr. VERNON HARCOURT made a very pompous and empty speech, after the manner of his kind, and his friend, Mr. MASON JONES, kept him in countenance. By the time you get this letter the fight in Parliament will have recommenced, and you may look out for hot work.

The New Virginia Constitution—Gov. Pelrpoint's Address.

To the people of Virginia:

The late State Convention has submitted for your consideration a State Constitution, on which you are called to vote for its adoption or rejection. My views have been asked in regard to it. I desire that there shall be no doubt as to my opinion on this subject. I advise the people to adopt it. I wish the vote would be unanimous. If you wait for a perfect Constitution you will never get one, or one that will please everybody. The Legislature has the power to remove the disability for holding office from those who ought to hold office. The Legislature will do this, if necessary. By the judicious exercise of the power vested in the Legislature, there will be no difficulty in organizing the State under the Constitution. It has in it many valuable provisions, which will endear it to the people if they adopt it. A happy and prosperous State will grow up under it.

On the day the State Convention assembled the so-called Conservatives—those who inaugurated the late war—also assembled to perfect their organization to defeat whatever Constitution the State Convention might adopt, because they knew that the Constitution would contain a provision guaranteeing universal manhood suffrage. To this these Conservatives were opposed before the Constitution was made. They would prefer that you should never have a State Government if they could not administer it; hence the object, they want class government, and the privilege of owning the labor, that they may make the laws. This Constitution provides the system of universal education—the first time it has ever been provided for in the State. What so dear to the poor man as a means of education for his children. If we had always had this in our Constitution the vast amount of our white people who now cannot read and write would be intelligent, and in a much more independent condition. It secures a comfortable home to every poor man, who has or will earn one, that cannot be taken from him. Then every poor man in the State should vote for it if he does not wish to rear his offspring in ignorance. The argument is, the poor man's child must grow up in ignorance that the rich, who inaugurated the rebellion, may hold office. Freemen, understand this.

My advice is, vote for the Constitution. The State can be organized under it, and well organized. The declaration of Gen. SCHOFIELD that the counties could not be organized under it was only to discourage the Union men and encourage the Conservative clique who surround him. I repeat, vote for the Constitution.

I am compelled to leave the city, and may be out of the State for ten or twelve days, but I will return to aid you in your good work. F. H. PEIRPOINT.

IMPEACHMENT.

The Speeches Before the Senate—Law, Literature and Rhetoric—The Alta Vela Business in the House—Disgusting End of a Disgusting Affair.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 2, 1868.

In my last letter I gave Mr. JOHNSON another week's lease of the Executive Mansion beyond what had been expected up to that time. Owing to the elaborate character of the preparations of the incoming tenant, as well as of the prolixity of the outgoing tenant's agents, I am disposed to grant the President a week or ten days more. All this week has been one avalanche of talk, and the speeches are not likely to close before Wednesday of next week, this making two entire weeks occupied in the final arguments of the case. But though your columns may groan under their weight, and the public mind weary with their great length, and mass of fact, and law and literature, yet the week has been a great week for future history, and the utterances that have gone on record will speak in future years for the culture, the learning and the eloquence of the present day. Mr. EVARTS' speech stands out most prominently, of course, because of its great length, its great merit and the reputation of the speaker. But those who desire to read all that is truly interesting and truly valuable in this trial, should not omit a careful perusal of the speech of Manager WILLIAMS. It was probably prepared with more care than any other that has been delivered, and while it abounds in strong legal positions, it also abounds more in the literature of the law than any other. Owing to an unpleasant voice, Mr. WILLIAMS' delivery really detracted from the merit of his speech; but it will stand the test of the highest criticism, as a literary as well as a legal production. Of Mr. EVARTS' speech everybody speaks in terms of highest praise. It was full of the literature of politics, as well as of law, and will be read, not so much for the strength of its legal positions as for its merit as a literary, classical and philosophical production. It will be a great speech for future study, and independent of the cause in which it was uttered, it was just such a speech as the Senate needed to hear. Not for many years have the Senators heard as much sound logic and philosophy on the general subject of Government, nor as many ethical questions so ably discussed as in this four days' speech of Mr. EVARTS. Its prolixity could well be pardoned, since it is such a valuable contribution to the political literature of the country. By the time Mr. BINGHAM concludes, the country will be convinced that the degeneracy of our orators is not so great as has been supposed.

It is a steep and rapid descent to step from the high-toned, brilliant and eloquent speeches of the Senate to the dung-hill fights in the House yesterday on the Alta Vela business. I knew we did not have the last of it when Mr. NELSON offered to fight a duel if it was necessary, and the valiant Mr. BROOKS, believing it to be a fou affair, gave it a still farther discussion yesterday. The result was that, "blackguard," "thief," "robber," and a whole host of epithets in use in Congressional society, were brought out to garnish our political literature, and to offset the too proper, elegant and classical utterances in the Senate, so that no one, in reading the proceedings of Congress, will be so far translated to the days of Demosthenian purity, but that he will be promptly brought back to the present time by the "billingsgate" of Mr. BROOKS, or the "blackguard" of Mr. LOGAN. There is no danger, therefore, that Congress will lose its character because some well-bred lawyers are saying fine things before the Senate.

But out of all this disgusting business the truth was at last evolved, and it appeared plain enough that the signatures of the managers to the letter which has been published were made utterly unconscious that the letter was going to the President, without any thought of its possible connection with impeachment, and in a manner of which the worst that can be said is that they didn't know, or perhaps care, what was to be done with it. BUTLER and LOGAN both signed it before impeachment was thought of; BINGHAM and STEVENS signed it later, at the request of Gen. GARFIELD, with no date affixed to it, which was afterward done when yonng Mr. BLACK sent the letter to the President, which he says he did without the knowledge of his father. This part of the matter may be ended, but the case will be brought to the attention of the Government again with a powerful influence behind it, in case there is a change in the Administration.

Speculation as to the result of the trial is not so rife as early in the week. After much investigation, discussion and feeling, the opinion has settled down to the fact that but two of the Republican Senators are sure to vote for acquittal on every article. The impression also prevails that the conviction will be on four of the eleven articles—the first, second, third and eleventh—those charging violation of the Tenure of Office act, violation of the Constitution in removing Mr. STANTON outright, violation of the law of 1863 in the *ad interim* appointments of Gen. THOMAS, and obstructing the legislation of Congress by trying to defeat the operation of the Reconstruction acts. CYMON.

TENNESSEE.

Political and Financial News—The Letter of Tennessee Congressmen to Gov. Brownlow—Its Damaging Statements and Unfounded Charges—Foolish Notions as to Society in Tennessee.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KNOXVILLE, Wednesday, April 29, 1868.

A feverish anxiety is manifested by our officeholders as to the result of impeachment. Gov. BROWNLOW some days since announced that under the Administration succeeding Mr. JOHNSON's he should, by virtue of his position, have great influence in disposing of the offices within the gift of that Administration, and that, so far as he was concerned, none but true and faithful party men should be rewarded with office. The admonition has had its desired effect. The deposition of the President is looked upon as a certainty, and some very remarkable conversions have taken place within a short period. There is evidently a rapid exodus of Johnson men anticipated, and their successors are already selected. Such unselfish and disinterested devotion to party is unmistakable evidence of loyalty, and the evidences of unselfishness multiply in the same ratio as the patronage increases.

The election for Congressman at Large has been postponed by the Governor until next November. The reason assigned is that the Union men in Middle and West Tennessee were opposed to the election now, for fear of a collision between the blacks and the Kuklux Klan, and other opposition organizations. I have had a conversation with one of the candidates, who assures me that these troubles are exaggerated and misrepresented. The sudden collapse of this Kuklux Klan bubble proves that it was not an organization of any strength or character. It did just enough mischief to create alarm, and in some places terror, and to spread an unjust opinion abroad concerning the condition of our State. Gen. COOPER has withdrawn as a candidate for Congressman at Large, and proposes to run against Hon. HORACE MAYNARD in this district. His fears are that even if elected as a member at large he would not be admitted.

TREASON AGAINST THE STATE.

One of the interesting legal questions which had grown out of the war, will be brought before the September term of the Supreme Court of the State or the Eastern Division of Tennessee, to be holden in Knoxville. It is a grave question in criminal law, and has been pressed with pertinacity by some of the loyal attorneys and officers of the Courts. It is the question of "Treason against the State." Two cases were tried at the late term of the Jefferson County Circuit Court, in one of which cases the defendant was acquitted; but in the other, the defendant, an old man of 70 years, was convicted, and the judgment of the Court was, that he be confined in the Penitentiary of the State for ten years. An appeal was prayed and granted. The overt acts proved were that the defendant fed and entertained soldiers of the rebel army, who had in their custody a loyal citizen of the county, and that the act was accompanied with declarations of sympathy for the rebellion.

It would seem that an old man, standing on the verge of the tomb, against whom no more grievous offence could be proved, or whose treasonable acts were so passive, would be left undisturbed when all others have gone unpunished. The majesty of the law may be therein asserted, and the peace and dignity of the State preserved, but it seems to me that treason would be quite as odious without such prosecutions. These cases have more interest, perhaps, to the officers benefited by such accumulation of costs than to the people of the State.

THE STATE DEBT.

There will mature during this year of '68, of the State debt proper, the sum of $1,245,000, of which $1,000,000 matures on the 7th of May, $98,000 the 1st November, $82,000 the 5th November, $41,000 the 23d of November, and $24,000 the 30th of November. The Legislature, at its last session, appointed Gov. BROWNLOW, the President of the Bank of Tennessee, the Treasurer of the State and Secretary of State a Board of Finance, with a liberal grant of power and authority to make provision for the payment of this indebtedness as it matures. This Board has not as yet, to my knowledge, made any report or adopted any plan, but every effort will be made to discharge these liabilities. There was due the State on the 1st of August, 1867, from the railroads the sum of $719,304 45, balance of unpaid interest on bonds loaned. The semi-annual interest due the State from these same roads on bonds loaned amounts to $773,620 28. If these roads were better managed, so that they could promptly meet their liabilities to the State, the Administration would have no need to be hampered as it is. There is due from some of the roads—the East Tennessee and Georgia and East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad Companies—to the United States Government some five hundred thousand dollars for rolling stock sold by the Government at the close of the war. These roads are now being pressed by the Quartermaster's Department at Washington for the payment of their interest on this indebtedness, and for the payment of part of the principal. It is but just to these roads to say that with the interest semi-annually due the State, and the needed repairs of their superstructure and machinery, all their earnings are consumed. These repairs are now and have been necessary, and they have been judiciously made. Every dollar is honestly applied, and, as proof thereof, I have only to say that no accidents of a serious nature has occurred on either road for some years. The roads should have every indulgence possible, for they furnish the only outlet we have to the coast or to the Gulf, or in any way, and they are very essential to the recuperation and thrift of the country. As an additional claim for indulgence, both roads have claims upon the Government for property appropriated and damages inflicted which should be in some way recognized and discharged. These claims, if pressed, will mutually embarrass the State Government and the roads, and seriously affect the interests of all East Tennessee. The President's old homestead in Greenville is being refitted preparatory to being occupied by its old inmates. These repairs were ordered some time since; it is said they have been hurried of late in case the house might be needed on short notice. About ten miles further east at a way station named Hendersons there is a farm of 1,600 acres with valuable mill and buildings lately purchased by the President's household which is also being improved and refitted. Here, too, the workmen under orders are hurrying on the work, for what purpose can better be divined when this is published.

UNFOUNDED REPORTS.

The *Whig* of this morning publishes a communication from the Tennessee delegation in the House, and signed also by JOSEPH S. FOWLER of the Senate, advising Gov. BROWNLOW to organize a militia force to be stationed at the points of danger in order to suppress the lawlessness which is threatening the people in certain portions of the State. These gentlemen in their letter, picture a state of society, which if not truly exists in Tennessee, is certainly alarming and calls for prompt action. But I am confident that these gentlemen misapprehend the facts, or are misinformed as to the character of the acts of which they write. I have conversed with Gen. COOPER, candidate for Congress from the State at large, who assured me that the facts as to the Ku Klux Klan, &c., were exaggerated, and that the state of affairs in Middle and West Tennessee was misunderstood. I have made great effort to gather information on this subject, and the universal testimony is that there is no cause for alarm or excitement. It is extremely unfortunate that these gentlemen should lend the influence of their judgment to confirm the damaging, alarming reports which prevail concerning our State.

EMIGRATION TO TENNESSEE.

From every section of the great North letters are daily being received by real estate agents and others interested, inquiring about the price of lands, the condition of society, the security to Northern men, &c., and these questions are always favorably answered, and, as I believe, truthfully answered. The Legislature of our State, with commendable enterprise, organized and provided funds to carry on an Emigration Bureau. Rev. HERMAN BOKUM is now in the North, actively and profitably engaged in circulating facts and statistics, and publishing flattering articles, setting forth the inducements which our State offers to capitalists and laborers. Within the past six months there has been invested in the State hundreds of thousands of dollars by Northern men, many of whom have come in person to make their home in Tennessee. The State has loaned to our railroads millions of dollars' worth of bonds to aid those corporations in developing the wealth and industrial interests of the State. These bonds are now in market, and to effect their sale at high rates, the Governor has caused able men to present the financial and social condition of our State in its best aspects. All these things have been done by the Governor, by his agents, and by the people in good faith for the purpose of building up the great agricultural and material interests of our people. To second these efforts and give them force, the Governor and his friends have made representations of our prospects and wealth, which have already brought many people in our midst, and which will bring others. What, then, is meant by these sensational statements that "peaceable citizens are terrified by threatening missions; the sanctity of their homes is invaded; their property is consigned to the flames; some are scourged, &c., and others are shot dead," &c.? Are these statements true, or even partially true? Does not every well-informed citizen know that they are grossly exaggerated? and that such crimes are rare and in most cases attributable to other than political causes? Is this the encouragement which Mr. BOKUM and his emigration agents, and our manufacturing corporations and other interested citizens are to receive from their public officers? I am at a loss to know the motive which prompts those very dangerous misstatements which are so seriously affecting our whole people. My belief is, that contradicting these assertions, given over the signature of our Congressional delegation, may have but little weight; but I do most positively contradict them, and I believe every honest, disinterested man in the State will bear me out in saying that this picture of our society is greatly exaggerated as to the worst section of our State, and that those portions of which it is even partially true are of inconsiderable extent or importance in any respect. These charges are too serious and too damaging to pass by unnoticed. It is not often the duty of correspondents to discourage sensational and exciting news, for they are generally supposed to delight in such experience; but such sensations are too fatal to the peace and prosperity of our State to be indulged in by any one. Travelers from the North pass through Tennessee at railroad speed, with their pistols firmly clenched in their fists, looking out intently for concealed Ouklux Klans, or rebel ghosts, and their unfounded fears are provoked by the exaggerated stories of our politicians rather than from the letters of correspondents.

I traveled yesterday one hundred miles through East Tennessee with a party of Northern men, who assured me that they were warned not to leave the signways of travel or the large cities if they valued their lives. Who encourages these foolish, unfounded fears? Who is responsible for them?

OMEGA.

AN OFFICER BEATEN BY ROWDIES.—On Saturday night, while Officer KELLETT, of the Forty-third Precinct, was in the act of arresting a man named WILLIAM MORAN for fighting in Congress-street, he was attacked by a number of rowdies who attempted to rescue the prisoner. The officer resisted manfully and finally succeeded in taking MORAN to the station-house. He was severely beaten by the rowdies, however, and also cut upon the head by a stone, which one of his assailants had thrown at him. None of the ruffians were arrested.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Stage.

Mr. WALLACK has arranged for a week of infinite variety at his theatre. To-night "The Rivals" will be played; on Tuesday and Friday evenings repetitions of "Love's Sacrifice" will be given; "Town and Country" will be revived on Wednesday, and on Thursday and Saturday evenings "Masks and Faces" is proposed. In the latter piece, Miss EYTINGE is to appear as *Peg Woffington* for the first time.

"Humpty Dumpty" may be said to have reached like man, the allotted span; but also like some men and like some pieces, it seems to be growing to a second youth time, rather than to a tottering age. It will be repeated at the Olympic Theatre every evening, and at the usual Wednesday and Saturday *matinés*.

The "White Fawn" begins the sixteenth week of its existence at Niblo's Garden, to-night.

Mr. CHARLES GAYLOR's very popular Irish drama entitled "The Connie Soogah" will be produced at the Broadway Theatre to-night, and Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS will appear in the original characters that they have made public favorites.

Mme. RISTORI will appear as *Sor Teresa* for the second time, this evening at the French Theatre. A *matinée* of the performance is to be given on Wednesday.

The friends of "Jack Sheppard" don't seem to have enough of that young gentleman yet. Mr. BONIFACE is to repeat on this and to-morrow evening his personation of the juvenile robber, at the Bowery Theatre.

Mr. LEFFINGWELL has been added to the company at the New-York Theatre, and this evening appears as *Mr. Romeo Jenkins* in the farce of "Too Much for Good Nature," which is to be acted in addition to the burlesque of "Paris and Helen."

Mr. DAN BRYANT is to make his last appearance in Irish comedy on Thursday next at the Academy of Music, for the benefit of The Dramatic Fund. He is to play "Handy Andy" and the "Irish Emigrant."

The very interesting panorama of the war remains open still at No. 954 Broadway. *Matinées* are given Wednesday and Saturday.

Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Mr. BATEMAN's regular season came to an end on Saturday. The weather was sufficiently bad to bring anything to an end. Nevertheless, the attendance at the *matinée* was respectable. "La Belle Hélène" was played, with Mlle. FLEURY-LONGCHAMPS as the heroine, surrounded by the usual forces. The performance was a good one, and gave general satisfaction. The lady does not possess the rare comic power of Mlle. TOSTEN, but she is always genteel and pleasing. In the evening the performances were for the benefit of the director, Mr. BATEMAN. This circumstance, added to the fact that it was the last appearance of the company, caused the house to be filled to its greatest capacity. The programme, indeed, was sufficient to insure this agreeable result. It opened with the first and second acts of "La Grande Duchesse,"—with Mlle. TOSTEN—and closed with the second act of "La Belle Hélène." Between these popular works was sandwiched the one-act drama called the "Old Guard," a work which Mr. BOUCICAULT wrote for himself. We mean that there is one good part which the gentleman used to play and three very bad parts which he kindly bestowed on other people. The character of *Haverstack* is strongly marked and well drawn, but all its enthusiasm and "gush" are old-fashioned. Mr. BATEMAN gave an excellent idea of the old soldier, but he was very feebly supported. The patience of the audience was somewhat tested. After the vivacity and dash of the French artists it was certainly chilling to be dropped into an assembly where nothing but dullness prevailed—excepting always the leading character. After the performance Mr. BATEMAN was called before the curtain, and of course addressed the audience in the usual manner. His remarks were felicitous and brought down repeated rounds of applause. The most important point was the statement that he had completed arrangements with a Broadway theatre for the continuance of French Opera Bouffe, after the return of the company from the country. This will, we believe, be in July.

The experiment essayed by Mr. BATEMAN has resulted in a success which it is impossible to ignore. On the contrary, every one is ready to recognize it, and anxious that its results may be permanent. Opera Bouffe, viewed in the proper light, interferes with no other entertainment. It does not compete with Italian Opera, or even with French Comic Opera. It is a diversion to which the spectator is required to bring nothing save a capacity to laugh. The singers are actors, although the actors are not always singers. A mild combination of voice and spirit, of the ability to sing and the capacity to otherwise amuse, are the essential characteristics of all who play in Opera Bouffe. Mr. BATEMAN has been singularly fortunate in his company, and hence his success. He has but touched the repertoire of OFFENBACH, and yet he has grasped the public with a firm and steady hand. The composer is always producing, and we are glad to know that Mr. BATEMAN, his American representative, will always be reproducing. The company play in Washington to-night.

BLIND TOM.

BLIND TOM, who has recently returned from Europe, will commence a series of performances at Irving Hall to-night.

The Round Table on the Clergy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You appropriately rebuke the *Nation* for its indiscriminating insinuations against the daily Press in regard to reports of speeches, &c.

On a par with the paragraph from the *Nation* is another in the *Round Table* of April 25, in which both the Press and Pulpit are treated to the same wholesale style of attack. For example:

"The newspapers strain every nerve to outstrip each other in the astonishing, the preposterous and the extravagant; and those from whose occasional exhibitions of care, thought and scholarship we have learned to hope better things, seem of late to have abandoned themselves to the worst spirit of the hour, and to have plunged bodily into the coarse vortex of sensation."

Then as to the Pulpit:

"Even the Pulpit yields to the vulgar tendencies that mar nearly all less sacred things, and the most influential and successful preachers are men who in a purer and more cultivated age would be simply laughed down as greedy and sensual charlatans."

Perhaps the *Round Table* was bent on furnishing an instance of the manner in which the Press is "straining every nerve" in the line of the "extravagant," and "plunging bodily into the coarse vortex" (which must be a fine figure, and certainly a new one,) of sensation. If so, the paragraph is a success; if otherwise, will the *Round Table* be good enough to come down to specifications for a moment?

Take New-York and Brooklyn, for example, and who are the "most influential and successful preachers" in the several denominations? Are not Rev. Drs. Adams, Hall, Hitchcock, Prentiss, Hastings, Spear, in the Presbyterian; Rev. Drs. Storrs, Beecher, Thompson, in the Congregational; Rev. Drs. Vermilye, Rogers, Willets, in the Dutch Reformed; Rev. Drs. Tyng, Bedell, Dix, Anthon, Littlejohn, in the Episcopal, with a similar array of names in the Baptist and Methodist? Look over the foregoing list, with the slur of the *Round Table* about "vulgar tendencies" in your eye, and is it not a thing for a respectable paper to be ashamed of? Are these the men, confessed favorites in the churches, who would be laughed down in a purer age as greedy and sensual charlatans? (See page 261.) The *Round Table* only justifies against itself, by such sentences, its many severe strictures upon others. I confess not a few of its articles strike me as far from illustrating the highest style of literary journalism. W. K.

Are there to be Two Presidential Elections this Year?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As an editor, you are supposed to know everything, and therefore you will perhaps inform a constant reader whether, in case of Mr. JOHNSON's conviction and consequent deposition, there must be an extra election in December to fill up the remainder of Mr. JOHNSON's term?

The terms of the law of March, 1792, which I quote, appear to require this: that is, that Mr. WADE would be President till the result of an extra election in December was declared, after which would follow the election for the next four years.

The case would be so singular that I suppose there must be some later act of Congress, on the subject of which I am ignorant, to avoid the two elections.

The following are the provisions of the law of March, 1792, (3d Cong. Ch. 8, sections 9 and 10:)

SECTION 9. That in case of removal, death, resignation or inability both of President and Vice-President of the United States, the President of the Senate *pro tem.*, and in case there shall be no President of the Senate, then the Speaker of the House of Representatives for the time being shall act as President of the United States until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected.

SEC. 10. That whenever the offices of President and Vice-President shall both become vacant, the Secretary of State shall forthwith cause a notification thereof to be made to the Executive of every State, and also cause the same to be published in at least one of the newspapers printed in each State, and specifying that Electors of the President of the United States shall be appointed or chosen in the several States within thirty-four days preceding the first Wednesday in December next ensuing, &c., &c.

A CONSTANT READER.

Hon. Henry T. Blow's Letter.

The letter of Hon. HENRY T. BLOW, declining to be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of Missouri, concludes as follows:

"I am no nominate men, from the highest to the lowest office within the gift of the people, (recognizing our brave soldiers fully and fairly,) who absolutely deserve their confidence and support, and who, when elected, will work untiringly for our advancement in unity, wealth, population and happiness.

Success will easily be obtained on a platform which yields none of the great principles of our party; which adheres to every advance we have made, and every pledge we have given in favor of freedom and humanity; which assures the people of the earliest return to a *specie basis* (only abandoned at a time when it became necessary to save the life of the nation)—undying fidelity to our public obligations, an assertion of the strength and dignity of our Government, and our sympathy with the oppressed of all nations and crimes.

A fixed determination to sustain and foster, to the uttermost, the cause of education in Missouri by wise and liberal legislation.

Perfect good faith toward all State creditors and ample provision for the payment of maturing indebtedness, both interest and principal.

A clear, economical and rigid administration of our financial affairs, and a system of taxation which will relieve our people from the burdens now so patiently borne; there is no necessity for this heavy taxation hereafter."

The State Legislature.

From the Albany Journal, May 2.

In the beginning of the week, it was supposed that the Legislature would adjourn, *sine die*, this evening. But the late day upon which the New-York Tax Levies were passed through the House, rendered action upon it by the Senate impracticable to-day.

Besides these, the Appropriation, the Supply, the Canal Management, the Militia, and one or two other important bills, are yet in abeyance, and could only have been disposed of to-day by such precipitate action as would render their proper consideration impossible. It is now probable that the session will run through several days of next week.

A leopard can't change his spots; but a lady is more fortunate; she can have a skin as pure and spotless as her reputation by bathing it daily with PHALON'S balmy and wholesome PAPHIAN LOTION. —*Advt.*

Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is in short the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others.

No. 27 (late 26) East 20th-st., Fifth house from Broadway.

[*Advertisement.*]

White, Whitman & Co.,

Nos. 234 and 236 Broadway, invite attention to their splendid stock of ready-made Scotch mixtures and chivot suits, from $18 to $28.

Trade Mark for Electro-Plate. GORHAM MFG CO. Stamped on base of every article.

Our goods are heavily plated on the finest Nickel Silver, *and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate.*

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro-Plate,
Providence, R. I.

The Gorham Ware, *indisputably superior to the finest Sheffield Plate,* for sale at retail, by
STARR & MARCUS,
No. 12 John-st

Starr & Marcus,

No. 12 John-st., up stairs,
continue to make a specialty of the
GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S
SOLID SILVERWARE,
embracing all their NEWEST and CHOICEST PRODUCTIONS in DINNER, TEA and DESSERT SERVICES, with a varied selection of ornamental and useful pieces; also, a very extensive stock of Forks, Spoons and Knives of NOVEL DESIGN and UNSURPASSED FINISH, which to purchasers present the following inducements:

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES, and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH. No. 5 Nassau-st.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, May 2, 1865, as follows:

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay 27 11 DIFFERENCE.

For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay 91 cents DIFFERENCE

OR EACH $1,000.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

ROCHESTER CITY SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE WATERWORKS COMPANY BONDS, WHICH ARE A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY, UNDOUBTED FOR INVESTMENTS, WITH A SINKING FUND PROVIDED FOR THEIR REDEMPTION. DUE 1887. SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST COUPONS, JANUARY AND JULY, AND PRINCIPAL PAID AT THE CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, OF THE CITY OF ROCHESTER.

IT IS A WELL-KNOWN FACT THAT ALL SECURITIES ISSUED FOR WATER PURPOSES IN LARGE CITIES HAVE PROVED TO BE THE SAFEST AND MOST PROFITABLE FOR PERMANENT INVESTMENTS.

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THE BONDS ARE OFFERED FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, AT A REDUCTION BELOW PAR FOR THE PRESENT ONLY, BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue letters of credit, for travelers' use, on the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe.

ALSO, MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFER OF MONEY ON CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

$200 REWARD.

LOST OR STOLEN,

200 SHARES OF THE STOCK

OF THE

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,

viz.:

Certificate No. 66,796 for 100 shares in the name of CAMMAN & CO.

Certificate No. 67,831 for 100 shares in the name of UNDERHILL, HAVEN & CO.

The said reward will be paid on return of the above described certificates to the owner.

S. L. SMYTH.

No. 46 Broad-st., New-York.

Notice is hereby given that the transfer of the above-mentioned certificates has been stopped, and that measures have been taken for their reissue to the subscriber.

S. L. SMYTH.

NEW-YORK, April 23, 1868.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,

and

No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.

Also, commercial credits.

NOTICE.

THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK Has removed from No. 257 to NO. 240 BROADWAY, One door above Park-place during the rebuilding of their Banking House. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

HOUSTON GAS COMPANY BONDS.

The undersigned offer for sale $40,000 of mortgage bonds of the Houston Gas Company, Republic of Texas. These bonds are part of an issue of $50,000, by the Company, and are secured by a mortgage on their franchises and entire property of the Company to F. P. Spofford, Trustee.

Interest at 10 per cent. per annum is payable semi-annually at the office of the Company, in Houston, or in the City at the office of the undersigned.

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

$10,000 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM THE Canal Bank, this day, a package made up for the "Southern Express Company," addressed M. Morgan's Sons, New-York, containing FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS ($50,000) in Legal-tender Notes of $1,000 each, all of letter C, and dated March 10, 1862, and numbered as follows: 2,778, 3,119, 3,515, 3,807, 4,047, 4,567, 4,586, 5,363, 5,727, 7,124, 8,059, 8,591, 8,923, 10,015, 10,263, 10,718, 11,405, 11,819, 12,047, 12,161, 12,400, 12,911, 13,543, 16,731, 16,847, 18,043, 19,131, 19,395, 23,136, 23,725, 26,969, 28,223, 28,415, 28,467, 30,223, 30,463, 31,879, 34,511, 37,829, 38,747, 39,367, 39,363, 40,039, 40,076, 40,833, 41,851, 41,959, 45,551. The public are cautioned against trading for the same, and the above reward is offered for the recovery of the money and the arrest of the thief; apply to M. MORGAN'S SON, No. 39 William-st., New-York, or CH. JUMONVILLE, Cashier, Canal Bank, New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 26, 1868.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 20, 1868.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF the Company at the office in CLEVELAND, Ohio, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of May, 1868, between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M., to take into consideration and vote upon a consolidation of the stock, property and effects of this Company, with that of the Lake Erie and Pittsburg Railway Company, and any other business pertaining thereto.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of May 1 until May 15.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,

NEW-YORK, April 18, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stock and bondholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company for the election of a Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, on Thursday, the 4th day of June next, at 10 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of Saturday, the 2d of May, and reopened on the morning of Monday, the 8th of June.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 PINE-ST.,

NEW-YORK, April 21, 1868.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot ten bonds, numbered as follows: Nos. 212, 301, 303, 497, 742, 570, 901, 903, of $1,000 each, and Nos. 70 and 127 of $500 each, for redemption. By the terms of the sinking fund, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1868.

The bonds designated will be paid with interest, so far as accrued, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., on presentation and surrender.

ISAAC E. KNOX,
THEO. ROOSEVELT, } Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,

NEW-YORK, April 7, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of Managers, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st., on TUESDAY, the 12th day of May next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The transfer book will be closed from the morning of the 6th until the morning of the 13th day of May next.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF CINCINNATI,

CINCINNATI, April 25, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Commercial National Bank of Cincinnati, by vote of the shareholders, on the 8th day of April, 1868, and to take effect on the closing its affairs.

The holders of notes, and other creditors of said bank, are requested to present such notes or other claims to the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, organized under the Free Banking Law of Ohio.

CHAS. B. FOOTE, President.

HUGH COLVILLE, Cashier.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CINCINNATI,

CINCINNATI, April 25, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, organized under the Free Banking Law of Ohio, has this day purchased all the banking business of the Commercial National Bank of Cincinnati, now closing its affairs, and under the same management will continue business as heretofore.

Notes and claims against the Commercial National Bank will be paid by this Bank on demand.

CHAS. B. FOOTE, President.

HUGH COLVILLE, Cashier.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, STATE OF LOUISIANA,

NEW-ORLEANS, April 28, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the interest coupons due MAY 1, 1868, on the Levee Bonds, issued by authority of act of the Legislature, approved March 25, 1867, will be paid on and after that date at the Louisiana National Bank of New-Orleans, or at the banking-house of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 27 Pine-st., New-York, at the option of the holders.

ADAM GIFFEN, Treasurer.

State of Louisiana.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., on TUESDAY, the 19th day of May next. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day. The transfer books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. of the 12th day of May next until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 20th day of May next.

R. J. NIVEN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, April 28, 1868.

NEW-YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA OIL COMPANY.—A special meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on MONDAY, May 11, next, at the office of Wm. C. Weed, No. 39 Wall-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock M. By order,

WM. C. WEED, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK, April 30, 1868.

NOTICE.—APPLICATION WILL BE MADE for renewal of Certificate No. 2,841 for one share Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy and Transportation Company Stock, lost March 18, 1868.

WM. R. FLYNN.

Dated Perth Amboy, N. J., Feb. 16, 1868.

FINANCIAL.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICES No. 135 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, and No. 151 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.

CASH CAPITAL, - - - $2,000,000 00
ASSETS JAN. 1, 1868, - - $3,623,896 87
LIABILITIES, - - - $107,490 55

DESIRING TO DEAL DIRECTLY WITH ITS CUSTOMERS, THIS COMPANY WILL HEREAFTER MAKE A REBATE FROM THE PREMIUM, ON RISKS IN THE CITY, EQUAL TO THE COMMISSION HERETOFORE PAID AS BROKERAGE.

CHAS. J. MARTIN, Pres.
A. F. WILLMARTH, V.-Pres.
D. A. HEALD, 2d V.-Pres.
J. H. WASHBURN, Sec.
GEO. M. LYON, Ass't Sec.
T. B. GREENE, 2d Ass't Sec.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, May 2, 1868—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Registered '81	113½	5-20 Coupon, '67	109¾	109¾
Coupon, 1881	113½	10-40 Registered	102¾	103¼
5-20 Coupon '62	105¾	105¾	10-40 Coupons	102¾	103¼
5-20 Coupon, '63	107½	108	Gold	139½	139¾
5-20 Coupon, '64	106¾	106¾	June 7.30s	107½	107¾
5-20 Coupon, '65	106¾	106¾	July 7.30	107½	107¾
5-20 C. '65, Jan. & July	108½	108¾			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

THE

SULLIVAN AND ERIE

RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS ARE OFFERED UNTIL APRIL 26, AT A FLAT AT

Eighty Cents on the Dollar.

They are the cheapest and safest security in market, paying the purchaser from all right to have any portion of the principal returned, besides the premium of twenty-five per cent. Interest payable semi-annually, 1st May and November, at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York. Capital, $1,280,000; paid in, $1,000,000; bonded debt, $1,000,000—secured to John A. Stewart, Esq., trustee, by mortgage upon the Company's entire road and property, including 5,000 acres of coal lands heavily covered with valuable timber, upon which a 12-foot vein of superior anthracite coal is now being worked.

A pamphlet, with map and directions of the Company's mines, property, roads and connections, its work, progress and future prospects, and the security and value of its First Mortgage Bonds, may be obtained by applying at the office of the Company, No. 111 Broadway, New-York; Barr & Mcintopbs, Boston, Mass.; HOWNSEND, WHELAN & CO., Bankers, Philadelphia; or

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

FINANCIAL AGENTS.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY'S SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS. FEBRUARY AND AUGUST COUPONS.

The title of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad having been confirmed by act of the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, and the bonds declared valid, the work of extending the same to a connection with the Southern system of roads at Columbus, Ky., is now going rapidly forward, and by the first of June next a passable operation, forty-five miles of new work graded, with rails enough on hand for forty-seven miles, it is expected that the line will be open to Belmont, 193 miles, will be opened for business early next year, so that there will be a continuous line from St. Louis to Mobile, New-Orleans and other Southern cities. A very large traffic is anticipated.

The old part of the road (91 miles) already earns enough to secure all the interest on the whole mortgage debt, and the extension completed, will greatly increase the earnings. The proceeds of these bonds going into the extension of the road adds to the security, and a projected branch, southwestwardly from Pilot Knob, for which a cash subsidy of $15,000 per mile is granted by the State, as a free gift to the Company, will add very much to the value of their property.

We, the undersigned, cordially recommend these seven per cent. mortgage bonds of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad as a good security. The revenue of the road will be large, and the administration of the affairs of the Company is in capable and experienced hands, and is entitled to the greatest confidence of the public.

JAMES S. THOMAS, Mayor of St. Louis.
JOHN J. ROE, Pres. Union Merchants' Exchange, St. Louis.
E. W. FOX, Pres. St. Louis Board of Trade.
BARTON BATES, Pres. North Missouri Railroad.
J. H. SHELTON, Pres. Nat. Bank of the State of Mo., in St. Louis.
WM. L. EWING, Pres. of the Mer. N. B. of St. Louis.
GEO. H. REA, Pres. Second National Bank, St. Louis.
JAS. B. EADS, Civil-Engineer St. Louis and Illinois Bridge Company.
GEO. R. TAYLOR, Pres. Pacific Railroad, (of Missouri.)
WM. T. CARLETON, Civil-Engineer St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad.
J. H. SHELTON, Pres. Nat. Bank of the State of Mo., in St. Louis.
WM. L. EWING, Pres. of the Mer. N. B. of St. Louis.
GEO. H. REA, Pres. Second National Bank, St. Louis.
JAS. B. EADS, Civil-Engineer St. Louis and Illinois Bridge Company.
GEO. R. TAYLOR, Pres. Pacific Railroad, (of Missouri.)
WM. T. CARLETON, Civil-Engineer St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad.
JOHN R. LIONBERGER, Pres. Third National Bank of St. Louis, Mo.
ADOLPHUS MEIER, Vice-Pres. Union Pacific Railway, (E. D.)
ROBERT BARTH, Pres. German Savings Institution.
ALLEN, COPP & NISBET, Bankers, St. Louis.

NEW-YORK REFERENCES.

E. D. MORGAN & CO., S. GANDY
J. H. WHITE, W. P. BUDGETT,
ISAAC N. PHELPS, A. R. ENO.
W. H. RADY.

Bonds for sale, and pamphlets with details can be had at the New-York Agency.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice President, No. 43 Wall-st.

THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY SEVEN PER CENT. CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS, SECURED BY A SINKING FUND PAYABLE 1ST NOV., 1890.

The undersigned offers for sale $100,000 of the above-described bonds, which are secured by a mortgage on the franchise and the entire property of the Company to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company Trustees.

The bonds carry interest from the 1st November, 1867.

R. G. ROLSTON, President, No. 26 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE.

INSURANCE STOCKS IN ALL THE FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES. ALSO, A LARGE VARIETY OF CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES, INCLUDING CITY, COUNTY AND RAILROAD BONDS, YIELDING GOOD DIVIDENDS AT LOW RATES FOR INVESTMENT IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 43 Pine-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE,

TO CONNOISSEURS OF MINERALS.

A rare and splendid cabinet collection of choice mineralogy, consisting of Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead and other specimens.

The greater part of which cannot be duplicated, as their equal is not to be found in the United States.

Can be purchased low.

Apply to

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
No. 43 Pine-st.

NOTICE.—ST. LOUIS, ALTON & TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the bondholders and stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, in the City of St. Louis, on MONDAY, the 1st of June next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for the election of thirteen directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business which may be brought before them. The transfer books of the Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 1st of May next, and will be opened on TUESDAY, the 2d of June.

Dated St. Louis, April, 1868.

By order,

H. C. BRYANT, Secretary.

REDEMPTION OF CITY STOCK.—THE "Fire Indemnity Stock of the City of New-York" payable on or after the 10th day of May, 1868, will be paid to the persons legally authorized to receive the same, on Monday, the 11th of May, 1868, at the Comptroller's Office, City of New-York, upon the surrender of the certificates.

Interest on said stock will cease on that day.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, April 14, 1868.

CITY OF BROOKLYN 6 PER CENT. NEW BONDS.—Interest and principal payable at the Central National Bank, New-York. Total issue only $300,000.

These bonds UNDER GUARANTEE and a THREEFOLD SECURITY, held by Henry A. Smythe as trustee, may be regarded as amply secured, and a safe first-class investment, a small amount for sale. Apply to

WM. H. SANDFORD, Cashier,
Central National Bank, New-York.

INDEMNITY INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 704 Broadway, (basement.) April 26, 1868.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company and Inspectors of next election, will be held at this office on MONDAY, May 11, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.

JOHN HONE, President.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1868.

THE MOUNT CARBON COAL AND RAILROAD COMPANY, first mortgage coupons, due 1st of May, 1868, will be paid on presentation at the office of Grant & Son, No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

JOHN CHILD, Secretary.

THE DEFERRED ANNUAL MEETING of shareholders in the Keystone Mining Company for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other legal business, will be held at No. 44 Exchange-place, on SATURDAY, May 30, 1868, at 2 o'clock. By order.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS in the Evergreen Cliff Mining Company, (deferred from March 18,) will be held at No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, May 13, at 2 o'clock. By order:

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

THE COUPONS ON THE WATERWORKS BONDS OF THE CITY OF TROY, due May 1, 1868, will be paid at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, No. 73 Broadway, corner of Rector-st.

D. LANE, Chamberlain.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,

CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS and coupons of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, secured by the mortgage executed by said Company, dated July 1, 1856, and conveying to THOMAS E. WALKER and CURTIS RAYMOND, as trustees, the division of said Company's railroad, known as the second division, extending westwardly from Iowa City, and all the rolling stock and other property appurtenant thereto, together with all the interest of said Company in the lands granted by the United States to the State of Iowa, and by said State to said Company in aid of the construction of said railroad, by the several acts of Congress and of the General Assembly of Iowa, set forth or referred to in said mortgage. Notice is hereby given to present their bonds and coupons at the office of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, in the City of New-York, within two years from the 9th day of July, 1868, for payment of the amount to be paid thereon by the undersigned, present trustees of said mortgage, in pursuance of the decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Iowa, made May 11, 1865, by which decree said mortgage was foreclosed, and in obedience to which decree the said mortgaged property has been sold, and certain moneys, being proceeds thereof, have been paid to the undersigned trustees for the benefit of the holders of said bonds and coupons entitled to share therein; and if any of said bonds and coupons are not so presented within the time aforesaid, the holders of such bonds and coupons not so presented will be debarred by the said decree from all right to have any portion of the proceeds of the sale of said mortgaged property applied in payment thereof.

NEW-YORK, May 4, 1868. F. H. TOWS, Trustee.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS and coupons of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, secured by the mortgage executed by said Company to EDWARD W. DUNHAM, the undersigned, as Trustee, dated July 1, 1856, and conveying that division of said Company's railroad, known as the Iowa Division, extending west from the City of Muscatine, and the rolling stock and property appurtenant thereto.—Notice is hereby given to present their bonds and coupons in the office of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company in the City of New-York, within two years from the 8th day of July, 1868, for payment of the amount to be paid thereon by the undersigned Trustee of said mortgage, in pursuance of the decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Iowa, made July 1, 1865, and that the said decree foreclosed, and in obedience to which decree the said mortgaged property has been sold, and certain moneys, being proceeds thereof, have been paid to the undersigned Trustee for the benefit of the holders of said bonds and coupons entitled to share therein; and if any of said bonds and coupons are not so presented within the time aforesaid, the holders of such bonds and coupons not so presented will be debarred by the said decree from all right to have any portion of the proceeds of the sale of said mortgaged property applied in payment thereof.

NEW-YORK, May 4, 1868. F. H. TOWS, Trustee.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York, April 30, 1868.

A dividend of SEVEN Per Cent. on the preferred stock of this Company, less the government tax, has been this day declared, according to the provisions of the trust deed, payable on the 20th day of May instant, at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st.

The transfer books of the preferred stock will be open from the 5th to the 15th inst., inclusive.

CHARLES BUTLER, President.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, April 28, 1868.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable to stockholders on and after the 1st day of May next, free of Government tax. Transfer books will be closed from this date to May 7, 1868.

F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 122 BROADWAY, CORNER OF GRAND-ST., April 20, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on May 1. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

W. A. HALL, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—NAVASSA PHOSPHATE COMPANY.—FIFTH DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of FIVE DOLLARS per share has been declared, payable Monday, May 4, 1868, to shareholders of record on that day. Transfer-books closed from April 25 to May 5.

WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

No. 19 CLIFF-ST., NEW-YORK, April 21, 1868.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, May 2, 1868.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (free of tax), payable to the stockholders on and after the 11th inst.

The transfer books are closed until that date.

F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, May 1, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER cent., free of all taxes, has been declared payable on the 9th inst. Transfer books closed until that date.

JNO. R. KEARNEY, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of 3d-av., and 26th-st.

Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

WM. B. BIRDSE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight. Open daily from 10 to 3. SIX PER CENT interest on $5 to $5,000. Assets, $4,711,926 98.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Seventy-second-street, from the Fourth-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of estimate and assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner, or owners, occupant, or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be prepared to file objections to the same, are required in writing, duly verified, to JAMES H. COLEMAN, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, number 2 Nassau-street, Room No. 42,) in the said City, on or before the eighteenth day of May, 1868, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days, next after the said eighteenth day of May, 1868, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days at 1 o'clock P. M. Second—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the aforesaid Commissioner's office of the City of New-York, there to remain until the 30th day of May, 1868. Third—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid, are as follows, to wit: All those pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being on Seventy-second-street, in the City of New-York, between the Fifth-avenue and the East River, and extending on said Seventy-second-street one hundred feet in distance to the next street thereto; and, Fourth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a general term thereof, to be held in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 2d day of June, 1868, at the opening of the court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

JAMES H. COLEMAN,
WILLIAM R. BRADY,
JAMES B. NICHOLSON, } Commissioners.

Dated NEW-YORK, April 14, 1868.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park, for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Seventy-fifth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York.—The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York—pursuant to the act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to the Central Park," passed April 4, 1860, and of the Act entitled "An Act to alter the map or plan of the annexed portions of the City of New-York, and for the laying out and improvement of the same," passed April 24, 1867, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court, in the First Judicial District of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Saturday, the sixteenth day of May, 1868, at the opening of the Court, on that day or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above entitled matter; that the terms and extent of the improvement hereby intended as the opening of Seventy-fifth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, as laid out by Commissioners of the Central Park, in the City of New-York.

RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated New-York, April 22, 1868.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING AT Madison, N. J., would take a gentleman and his wife or two ladies to board for the Summer, or balance of the year; no other boarders. Address, with reference, Box No. 110 New-York Post-office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOW TO PURCHASE A HOUSE FOR $15 80 per month, with immediate possession and no rent to pay. Apply to Co-operative Building Bank, No. 222 Broadway. How to buy a lot for $3 per week, with immediate possession, either for building or gardening purposes. Apply at the offices of the Co-operative Building Bank, No. 222 Broadway. How to invest your money safely at 7 per cent. interest. Apply to Co-operative Building Bank, No. 222 Broadway. Interest invariably reckoned from date of deposit to date of withdrawal. Open from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. Mondays and Fridays till 8 P. M. Circulars giving full particulars, mailed free, on application.

J. ANDREW, Secretary.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE STABLE, No. 140 West 18th-st. Apply to WM. H. ROSS, Queen Insurance Company, No. 117 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ALL SHOULD SEE AND COMPARE THE property of the MOUNT RUTHERFORD COMPANY at

RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.

First station (nine miles) Erie Railway, 40 minutes from Chambers-st. Guides may be had free on application to

BLAUVELT & OGILBY, No. 157 Broadway,
CHARLES BLAKISTON, No. 26 Liberty-st,
Agents for the Company;
or to R. H. BARROWS, General Superintendent,
Rutherford Park, N. J.

FOR SALE—ON THE LINE OF THE NEW-Jersey Central Railroad, 31 miles from New-York, 7 trains each way daily, a very desirable country place, containing eight acres of choice land, plenty of fruit, a good orchard of choice apples and a young orchard set out of choice apples and pears; plenty of small fruit, house, carriage-house, barn, farmer's dwelling, &c.; all fenced in good order; under-drained; location first-class; on the Turnpike Road leading from Boundbrook to New-Brunswick, and fronting on the Raritan River; free from mosquitoes, and perfectly healthy. Price, including tools, wagons, &c., $5,000. Inquire of C. J. FISHER, No. 272 Washington-av., Brooklyn; or No. 60 South-st., corner Wall, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE, ON THE EAST-side of the mountain, beautiful building sites of four to thirty acres, embracing orchards and woodland; commanding magnificent views, and surrounding handsome residences; on Northfield road and Mountain-av., between Northfield road and turnpike; one mile from station; one hour from New-York. Also, sites on top of mountain, adjoining Gen. McClellan and Dr. Harvey. Apply to BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 262 Broadway, or at Orange, or to A. P. PILLOT, No. 67 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—WHITE PINE, OAK AND COAL PROPERTY.—A large and valuable white pine and oak timber property, underlaid by excellent bituminous coal fit for gas and steam purposes; large drift gravel deposits of black band iron ore in portions of the property; it is the nearest bituminous coal property by railroad and canal to the City of New-York, and the timber can be floated from the property to tide-water. For further particulars apply to J. M. PHELPS & CO., No. 54 Pine-st.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—TO LET FOR one or three years, a newly-furnished dwelling-house with about four acres of land; location high; size of house 50x50 feet, gas in every room, water, dumb-waiter, &c.; ice-house filled; good garden spot, plenty of fruit, shade and ornamental trees; stable accommodations for five or more horses. Half a mile from depot; sixteen trains daily. For further particulars apply to WM. H. FORSYTH, Esq., at Morristown, or, between 12 and 2, at No. 128 Broadway, Room No. 1.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—(FLUSHING)—A very complete house; erected by owner two years since, in first-class neighborhood; contains eleven rooms, butler's pantry, bathroom, water-closet, laundry, furnace, gas throughout, well, cistern—every possible convenience of City houses; grounds ample, beautifully improved; within ten minutes' walk from depot. Price, $13,000; two-thirds can remain on mortgage, or will exchange for City property. JAMES B. PARSONS, 79 Cedar-st.

A HOUSE AND ONE ACRE OF LAND AT Somerville, on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, for sale—a brick house containing ten rooms, situated on one of the best positions in Somerville, within ten minutes' walk of the depot, one and a half hours from New-York. Price $6,000.

Possession can be had immediately.

Apply to A. D. HOPE, Hope Express Company, No. 59 Broadway.

AT GENEVA, N. Y.—ONE OF THE MOST beautifully located residences in the village, on the bank of Seneca Lake; nine acres of land; house is large and well arranged, supplied with gas; the grounds are ornamentally laid out with trees, shrubs and hedges, garden and orchard, large stables, &c.; gravel beach, affording fine facilities for boating, fishing and bathing. For particulars inquire of WM. R. CLARK, No. 170 William-st., or on the premises.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON STATEN Island, one mile from Vanderbilt Landing on the Richmond ferry; beautifully situated for fine sea view and handsome grounds in perfect order; ice-house filled; carriage and horse, cow, poultry, &c.; can be seen and possession given at any time. Inquire at first toll gate on the Richmond road, or at No. 124 5th-av., before 12 M., or between 2 and 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE—IN NORTHAMPTON, MASS., A first-class residence, buildings all new, and on an elevated situation, commanding an extensive view of the valley of the Connecticut River. There are nearly three acres of excellent ground, with an abundance of young fruit trees. Inquire of ENOS PARSONS, Northampton.

FARM FOR SALE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—210 acres, with mansion and farm-houses, barns, and all necessary outbuildings, situate about two miles from Williams bridge; fine view of Long Island Sound. Apply at No. 170 William-st. No agent need apply.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 262 Broadway, or at Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

A TRIVERSIDE—FORTY ACRES OF CHOICE land, adjoining the estates of A. Schmerhoon and Thomas Cuthbert, having extensive views of the Hudson, and fronting on Riverside-av. and turnpike, will be sold together or in villa sites. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

AT SUMMIT, N. J.—ONE HOUR BY RAIL from the City, a new and desirable house, with bay windows, containing 12 roo

SHIPPING.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
COLORADO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

COLORADO.....WEDNESDAY, May 13
NEBRASKA.....May 20
MANHATTAN.....WEDNESDAY, May 27
MINNESOTA.....WEDNESDAY, June 10

From Pier No. 46 North River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE.....SURMONT.....SATURDAY, May 2
VILLE DE PARIS.DUCRESNE.....SATURDAY, May 16
EUROPE.....LAMARRE.....SATURDAY, May 30
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, June 13

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)

To BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
To PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

A certificate of baggage to arrive morning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

JAVA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, May 6
CHINA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, May 13
AUSTRALASIAN leaves.....WEDNESDAY, May 20
RUSSIA leaves.....SATURDAY, May 23
SCOTIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, June 3
JAVA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, June 10

Chief cabin passage.....$130
Second cabin passage.....80

TO PARIS.

Chief cabin passage.....145

Payable in gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE TO THE CONTINENT.

The new iron North German Steamship
SMIDT, Capt. H. RASCHEN,
of 2,400 tons capacity, will
WILL SAIL FROM NEW-YORK
ON HER FIRST RETURN TRIP TO BREMEN
about May 15.

PRICES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin.....$75; Payable in
Second Cabin.....36 Gold.

An experienced surgeon on board.

For further information, freight and passage, apply to THIELE, SEILER & CO.,
No. 2 Hanover Buildings,
Hanover-square.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

ALEPPO sails.....April 30
SIBERIA sails.....May 7

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:

Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

E. CUNARD.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

FOUR TIMES A MONTH,

On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

May 9—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. E. SMITH.

Steamer leaving May 9 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco June 3 for China and Japan.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office or the wharf, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama Railroad.
NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT.
THE 7TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH,

or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.

May 7—Steamship FULTON, connecting with new steamship NEBRASKA.

May 20—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with new steamship NEVADA.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort. Passage and freight are at all times ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

REDUCTION OF RATES OF FREIGHT TO CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

90 cents per cubic foot, 1¾ cents per pound. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY sails on SATURDAY, May 9, at 12 o'clock noon. For particulars apply at freight office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole freight Agents Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer EAGLE, Capt. R. GREEN, on THURSDAY, May 21, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to

GEO. B. MARSTON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

GEO. CROMWELL.....VAIL.....SATURDAY, May 9
CORTLANDT.....WHITMAN.....SATURDAY, May 16
GEO. WASHINGTON.GAGER.....SATURDAY, May 23.
MARIPOSA.....KEMBLE.....SATURDAY, May 30.

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.

For freight or passage apply to the agents,
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 88 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT REDUCED RATES.

The first-class steamships
HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves...SATURDAY, May 9
MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves...SATURDAY, May 16
at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.

C. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 39 West-st.

Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia, Atlantic & Gulf R. R., and Florida steamers.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

FOR BOSTON VIA BRISTOL.

For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, CAPE COD and all points of railway communication East and North.

The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE, Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

Connecting with steamboat express at Bristol at 4:30 A.M., arriving at Boston at 8 A. M., in time to connect with all the Eastern and Northern morning trains from that city.

Tickets and staterooms obtained at office on the pier, (40) and at Nos. 3 Merchants' Exchange, and 289 Broadway; also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the offices of Westcott's Express Company in New-York and Brooklyn.

Freights taken at the lowest rates. Freight express train leaves Bristol at 6 A. M., arriving in Boston at 8:30 A. M.

H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
C. W. TIERS, Agent.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES.

STONINGTON LINE
FOR
BOSTON,
From Pier No. 33, North River, foot of Jay-st., (at 5 o'clock P. M.)

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 4.

To Boston, first class.....$3 00
To Providence, first class.....2 00

By the new and splendid steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

And from same date the steamers of this line will stop at foot of 19th-st., East River; fifteen minutes' drive only from the uptown hotels; to receive passengers leaving there during the Summer months.

AT 6 O'CLOCK P. M. PRECISELY.

Baggage and reception rooms have been erected on the Pier, and the public will find it much the most convenient and accessible point at which to take the Sound steamers.

Passengers from the East will also be landed at this Pier in the morning, if they so desire.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.

STONINGTON LINE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE
FOR
BOSTON
VIA STONINGTON AND PROVIDENCE.

The new and elegant sea-going steamers
STONINGTON, } MONDAY, WEDNESDAY
Capt. CHAS. M. JONES, } and FRIDAY;
NARRAGANSETT } TUESDAY, THURSDAY and
Capt. GEO. B. HULL, } SATURDAY;

leaving Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Spring-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., connecting with the Stonington and Providence, and the Boston and Providence Railroads.

NO CHANGE OF CARS.

These splendid steamers are unsurpassed for safety and comfort, and passengers will be landed in Boston in ample time for all the early trains.

For passage or freight at the lowest rates, apply at Pier No. 28 North River.

SAMUEL DEVEAU, Agent.

D. S. BABCOCK, President, Stonington Steamboat Company.

NEW-BEDFORD AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, May 2, 2:00 P. M.	Friday, May 1, 1:00 P. M.
Monday, May 4, 3:00 P. M.	Monday, May 4, 6:00 A. M.
Tuesday, May 5, 3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, May 5, 6:30 A. M.
Wed., May 6, 3:00 P. M.	Wed., May 6, 7:00 A. M.
Thurs., May 7, 3:20 P. M.	Thurs., May 7, 7:30 A. M.
Saturday, May 9, 9:00 A. M.	Friday, May 8, 8:00 A. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMers ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY, FARE $1 50, and proportionate reduction to all points West and North.—The new and elegant steamer NEW-JERSEY and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, (near foot Spring-st. daily, Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M. This is the cheapest and pleasantest route to the great West. Fare on Sunday evenings, $2.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—The NORWALK leaves Harrison-st. Pier every morning at 8 o'clock, without exception, touching at 34th-st., landing at Yonkers, Dobbs Ferry, Irvington, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplank's.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The new steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt. S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, at 4 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 5:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.

First-class Furniture in Parlor, Library and Chamber suites of newest styles.

Our entire stock warranted.

BOHNENKAMP & SOSSAU,
(formerly with Campbell & Hoyer)
Manufacturers.
No. 924 Broad way, between 21st and 22d sts.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., Established 1850.

Warehouses, Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby. Manufactory, No. 379 West 13th-st., extending through to No. 120 Jane-st.

Buyers of furniture are invited to examine the largest stock of fashionable furniture to be found in this City, consisting of

CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM SUITES OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, AND WARRANTED IN EVERY RESPECT.

Particular attention given to the furnishing of CHURCHES, COUNTRY RESIDENCES, HOTELS, &c.

CARPETS, FURNITURE, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.—H. O. FARRELL has just received from auction and by last steamers the largest assortment of carpets ever offered in this market, and is determined to sell at lower prices than any other house in the City, consisting of Crossly's super Brussels; also, can be found three-ply and ingrains, mattings, oil-cloths, window shades, all offered at lower prices than anywhere else in the City. His furniture warerooms contain the largest and most varied stock of parlor, dining and bedroom furniture in the United States, at Nos. 69 and 71 Bleecker-st., extending through to Nos. 267, 269, 271 West 35th-st.

N. B.—My motto is quick sales and small profits.

AT ERNEST ROTH'S FURNITURE Manufactory, No. 58 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.—Furniture at a great bargain for cash; magnificent parlor suites, covered with any color French satin brocated for $175, $200 and $225; parlor suites, covered with reps, $85, $100, $125 and $150. Also, a great variety of parlor, bedroom and dining-room furniture, latest style; mattresses, mirrors, &c., cheap. All goods warranted.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE—AT LARGELY reduced prices. BRAUNSDORF & METZ, manufacturers, Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Norfolk and Essex sts., offer their large and well assorted stock of first-class furniture, consisting of sitting-room, parlor, library, bedroom and dining-room suites of the latest styles, to the public at wholesale prices. N. B.—All goods warranted.

CLOTHING.

GENTLEMEN HAVING ANY CAST-OFF Clothing to dispose of can get a fair price by calling on or addressing JAMES KIRKPATRICK, No. 46a Duane-st., near Chatham.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 31st day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES HERNON, of the City and County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 262 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 14th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MAY 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 16th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SIMON WINTHAL, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 29 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MAY 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 17th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ISAAC REINHARDT L. MORRISON and WILLIAM B. KNOWER of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 29 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MAY 2, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC LEWINE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Isaac Lewine, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 13th day of May, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 16th day of April, 1868.

apr30-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH HAUGHTON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Joseph Houghton, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the witness of the payment of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the City of New-York, in said district, on the 21st day of May, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

ROBERT MURRAY, Marshal, Messenger.

MAY 1, 1868.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MANDLEBERT CANFIELD, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Mandlebert Canfield, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 17th day of April, A. D. 1868.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

THORNDIKE SAUNDERS, Attorney, No. 25 Chambers-st. apr20-law2wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALEXANDER C. BANTON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Alexander F. Newman, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York, the 3d day of April, A. D. 1868.

I. M. ANDRUSS,
ap20-law3wM No. 30 Pine-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN BRADY, bankrupt.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John Sharp, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 10th day of April, A. D. 1868.

WILLIAM B. WHITE, Assignee.
ap20-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALFRED SEAFIE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Theodore B. Gates, Register of said Court in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the village of Ellenville, in the County of Ulster and State of New-York, the 13th day of April, 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Alfred Seafie, of the village of Ellenville, in the County of Ulster, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York, the 13th day of April, A. D. 1868.

A. S. WELLER, Assignee.
ap27-law3wM

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEVI PRESTON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Isaac Lewine, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 13th day of May, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 16th day of April, 1868.

ap30-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH HAUGHTON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Joseph Houghton, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the witness of the payment of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 29 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MAY 4, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 20th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of AUGUST SELMER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 63 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MAY 4, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 6th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE S. FLINT, of Sing Sing, in the County of Westchester, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 262 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 20th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MAY 4, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 28th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN B. KYER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 262 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before John Fitch, Register, on the 20th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MAY 4, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 25th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SOLOMON H. MURLIN, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 29 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 15th day of May, A. D., 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MAY 4, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 30th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY DATER, of Fordham, in the County of Westchester and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 63 Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 29th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MAY 4, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 30th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JACOB H. MILLARD, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 29th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MAY 4, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES JOHNSON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles Johnson, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 13th day of May, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 63 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 30th day of April, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

my4-law3wM*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AARON VAN VALKENBURGH, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Aaron Van Valkenburgh, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 15th day of April, 1868.

ap30-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently *the best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservato of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., manufacturers of the MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS, fifty styles, $110 to $1,000 each; also, METROPOLITAN ORGANS; also, MASON & HAMLIN PORTABLE ORGANS, $75 to $225 each, offer the best assortment of organs in the country. Organs to rent or for sale, payable by quarter yearly installments. Warerooms No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

HAZELTON BROS.

OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,

With Full Iron Frame and Agraffe Treble.

Factory and Warerooms, Nos. 147 and 149 Greene-st., corner of Houston-st.

NEW PATENT PIANOS.

RAVEN & BACON, (established 1829,) manufacturers of pianos. Warerooms No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st., New-York.

GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of fifteen new and two second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs, of five first-class makers, and take from $5 to $15 monthly until paid. This offer will be continued for a few days, owing to the large number of instruments added the last of May. Also, fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent allowed if purchased, or for sale at bargains for cash.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF THOSE elegant piano-fortes of the manufacture of Jones & Son, No. 433 East 16th-st., between 1st and 3d avs., at prices, for a first-class instrument, below any other makers in the City; warranted six years.

PIANOS.—TWENTY-FIVE SECOND-HAND piano-fortes of various makers, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 653 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

100 NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANO-fortes, cheap for cash, to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

LECTURES.

DR. LORD'S LECTURES.

JOHN LORD, LL.D., will deliver a short course of three historical lectures in Dodworth's Rooms, 5th-av. and 26th-st., commencing on MONDAY EVENING, May 4, at 8 o'clock, and continue on following THURSDAY and MONDAY EVENINGS.

SUBJECTS AND DATES:

MONDAY, May 4—*Oliver Cromwell.*
THURSDAY, May 7—*Edmund Burke.*
MONDAY, May 11—*Daniel Webster.*

These lectures are never delivered in New-York, are intended to illustrate the principles of revolution, as defended and opposed by statesmen.

Ticket for the course, including reception admission $1. To be had of Charles Scribner & Co., No. 654 Broadway, No. 770, Jones, No. 848, and Wilding, No. 500 Broadway. Doors open at 7½ o'clock.

MEETINGS.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—Meeting at the College of Physicians and Surgeons THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. EDMUND R. PEASLEE, M. D., President.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SPECIAL OR ACTIVE PARTNER WANTED in a manufactory of fine jewelry, by a firm well known the past 18 years. The advertiser would confer with a party desirous of establishing himself in a fair business and who can furnish $20,000 capital. Best reference exchanged. Communications addressed to H. C., Post-office Box No. 2,129, will be confidential if requested.

FOR SALE IN BOSTON—ROOMS FOR THE sale and repair of sewing-machines; doing a good business; located in Court-st., and a good place to introduce new machines. Also, repair shop in Washington-st.; established four years; present owner going to Canada. For a bargain apply to or address Sewing-Machine Rooms, No. 144 Washington-st., Boston, Mass.

PARTNER WANTED.—AN ENERGETIC business man, with from $15,000 to $20,000, to increase the business of a publishing house on Broadway, fifteen years established, and one of the largest of its kind in the country. The best of references given and required. Address PUBLISHER, Box No. 5,567 New-York Post Office.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY FOR SALE.—One of the most beautifully arranged in this State. Cost $4,000, offered for $2,500, half cash, security for balance, or good indorsed note one year. Proposals for three days only. Address PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY, Box No. 340, Troy, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THURSDAY, MAY 4,
Mr. DAN BRYANT
will make his
LAST APPEARANCE
IN IRISH DRAMA,
as above, sustaining his great specialities of
HANDY ANDY
and the
IRISH EMIGRANT.

The directors of the Academy have, in the most liberal manner, placed their house free of charge at Mr. Bryant's disposal, and that gentleman, supported by a number of artists who have volunteered their services, will devote the whole proceeds of the performance at the disposition and for the

BENEFIT
of the
AMERICAN DRAMATIC FUND.

Doors open at 7½; performance begins at 8.
ADMISSION 75 CENTS. RESERVED SEATS $1.
BOX BOOK NOW OPEN.

IRVING HALL.

MONDAY, MAY 4, 1868.
BLIND TOM'S CONCERTS.
BLIND TOM,
THE
WONDERFUL NEGRO-BOY PIANIST,
will give a series of his
RECHERCHE ENTERTAINMENTS
AT
IRVING HALL,
commencing
MONDAY, MAY 4,
his first appearance in this City since his return from Europe, where he was
VISITED BY THOUSANDS,
and regarded by all as the
GREATEST MUSICAL GENIUS LIVING.

The sale of reserved seats for each performance will commence Wednesday, 29th inst., at Fond's music stores, Nos. 547 and 863 Broadway, at No. 114 Broadway, and at the box-office, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Doors open at 7, performance commences at 7½.
MATINEES—WEDNESDAYS AND SATRDAYS, at 2 o'clock.

STEINWAY HALL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 6,
THE GRANDEST CONCERT OF THE SEASON.
COMPLIMENTARY TO
Mr. JOHN DARCIE,
on which occasion
THE FOLLOWING
BRILLIANT ARRAY OF ARTISTS
HAVE GENEROUSLY VOLUNTEERED,
ALL OF WHOM WILL APPEAR:
PRIMA DONNE,
MISS MARIA BRAINERD,
MME. CLARA BRINKERHOFF,
MRS. H. D. POWERS,
MRS. JENNY KEMPTON, (Contralto,)
(Her first appearance.)
MR. J. ERNEST PERRING, (Tenor.)
MR. W. J. HILL, (Tenor.)
MR. J. R. THOMAS, (Baritone.)
PIANISTS, MESSRS.
S. B. MILLS,
J. A. DAWSON,
MISS MARIE GILBERT,
THEODORE THOMAS, (Violinist.)
ORGANISTS, MESSRS.
WM. BERGE, G. W. MORGAN,
J. S. CAULFIELD,
CONDUCTORS,
G. W. COLBY, THEO. SCHREINER.

Tickets of admission $1; can be obtained at all the music stores and at the principal hotels. Reserved seats 50 cents extra, at Scharfenberg's, No. 701 Broadway, at the theatre ticket office, Nos. 113 and 114 Broadway, and at the ticket office of the hall.

STEINWAY HALL.

MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON
will deliver
ON FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 8,
her celebrated lecture on
IDIOTS AND WOMEN.

As MISS DICKINSON will not be present in New-York during the Anniversary Week, this will be the only opportunity her friends and the public will have of hearing her this season.

THE LECTURE

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Dedication of the Catholic Chapel, Ward's Island—Discourse of Archbishop McCloskey.

The Chapel for Catholic emigrants on Ward's Island was solemnly dedicated to Divine service, yesterday, by Archbishop McCloskey. Many prominent citizens, friends of the institution, accompanied by their wives and daughters were present and took part in the services. The Board of Emigration was represented by Commissioners Loutrel, Bessinger, Kapp, Smith, O'Gorman, McElroy, Ex-Commissioner Kerrigan, the General Superintendent, Mr. Casserly; and Mr. J. B. Nicholson, Commissioner of Charities, and Correction, was also present. Mayor Hoffman and Mr. Winston, who are also members of the Board of Emigration, were expected, but, it is presumed, were unavoidably absent.

The Chapel, just completed, embraces the entire upper floor, 90 feet by 25, of one of the detached buildings adjoining the magnificent new structure known as the Refuge, and is fitted with much taste and appropriateness, the work being done under the immediate supervision of Commissioners Loutrel and Smith, who with characteristic fairness were desirous that the Catholic emigrant should have all the advantages in this particular accorded to their Protestant brethren, whose Chapel was dedicated about four months ago. The decorations for the occasion of the dedication of yesterday were tastefully intended by the ladies of the Island, and owed much of their elegance and fitness to the good taste of Miss Fagan, daughter of the late Superintendent, and Mrs. Molloy, the Matron. There were at least five hundred young and old—emigrants and their children—present at the services.

The mass was chaunted by the Chaplain of the Island, Rev. Hugh Coyle, who was assisted by Rev. S. McSweeney, Secretary of the Archbishop, and Rev. Mr. Malone, of Williamsburg. There were present also, upon the altar, the Archbishop, Father Flanelly, of St. James' Church; Father Wilson, of the Dominican Brotherhood, and Father Dumarquet, Chaplain of the City Prisons. The choral portion of the service was conducted by Prof. Hunard, Dailey, assisted by Miss Barnett, soprano; Mr. Miller, tenor, and a choir of children. The services throughout were highly impressive.

The gospel of the day was read by the Rev. Archbishop, who delivered an eloquent sermon, and concluded a discourse, beautiful in its simple eloquence, by giving some good advice to the assembled emigrants, touching their duty to themselves, to the land in which they were about to build themselves new homes, to their faith as true Christians, and to that God to worship whom they had assembled. He warned them solemnly to beware of the vices to which they would be tempted when dwelling in the great cities. He advised all, who could do so, to seek homes in the less densely-populated portions of the broad land of their adoption, and not to settle down satisfied at this stage of the journey in the already over-crowded cities into which poured the ceaseless stream of emigration. Homes they would find, he said, and readily—land of their own to till or honest labor to do for others—where peace and plenty and God's blessing would be with them, whilst to those who remained behind, every day was fraught with manifold temptations. They must remember, he said, that they had something besides their own welfare to consider also. The honor of their native land was in some measure in their keeping. The reputation of their church, too, amongst those who were not its adherents, did, in a measure, rest with them. That they might not sully these, it behooved them to be good and upright citizens; the intemperate, the vicious man, was not only an unholy thing to himself, but a living slander upon his nation and upon his church and an insult to his Father in Heaven. The Archbishop then referred, in conclusion, to the assistance of Christian feeling which characterized the labors of those in whose hands the State had placed the poor, homeless, suffering emigrant, and asked those he addressed to remember the kindly welcome they received in this land, to tell not, wherever they cast their lot, near or remote, in their duty to themselves, their fellowmen or God, any word ever local to them the teachings of their holy church for counsel, wherein they would find the way to become good citizens of their new country, an honor to the dear land of their nativity, and loving and obedient children of God, their Father.

On the conclusion of the services, Archbishop McCloskey, accompanied by Mr. Nicholson and several other gentlemen, visited the new Asylum for Inebriates, on the island, in charge of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction. This fine building, fully described in the Times some months ago, won the admiration of the visitors, being admirably constructed for the purpose to which it is designed. Having gone the tour of the building, the reverend gentleman, the Commissioners and the visitors returned to the city.

It should be mentioned here that the handsome vestments in which the celebrant, Father Coyle, was attired during the service, and the ornaments of the alter, were purchased by subscription, and presented to the reverend gentleman on the evening previous. To Mr. Wm. H. Smith, Chief Clerk, Castle Garden, is due the honor of conducting this affair, and also that delicate management of matters yesterday, by which strangers to the Island were made to feel so pleasantly at home.

Rev. Chauncey Giles on "Modern Spiritualism."

Rev. Chauncey Giles lectured last night, at the New Jerusalem Church, on "Modern Spiritualism," his design being to show the difference between Spiritualism and Swedenborgianism. He began by saying that Spiritualism was a fact not to be ignored. It had drawn too many good men and women within its influence to be pronounced a deception. It supplied a knowledge of our higher nature, the want of which men at this day have felt, and which the Church has failed to supply. When the possibility of obtaining other knowledge presented itself, many availed themselves of it with eagerness. Mr. Giles then showed that Spiritualism had awakened a new interest in the life beyond the grave, and in man's identity and existence as a spiritual being, and this was the only important service it had performed. It had thrown no new light upon this life, nor revealed anything concerning the spiritual, the methods and laws of communication. It had simply made known that there is a spiritual world. The doctrines concerning the Lord, man's relation to him, and all the great questions which have agitated the human mind, remained unsettled. The fatal defect of spiritual views, he said, is that it has no standard of truth. It relies wholly upon authority. It discards the Bible, but in place of it accepts the revelation of spirits—upon which it relies just as implicitly—as others do upon the authority of the Bible, or of men. Its doctrines have no scientific basis, and it take no distinct step in spiritual progress. It relies upon revelations of mediums, and believes because they are from spirits they must be true. It claims that every man is inspired in the same manner as Isaiah and David and even the Lord were, thus destroying every immutable standard of truth. The lecturer next proceeded to show where Spiritualism and the New Church were identical, and also some of their fundamental points of difference. Both believe in the substantial existence of the spiritual world, and of man as a spiritual being; but the New Church goes further than this, and teaches that that world is here constantly present, and that communication can and does take place with it, and that our life is received through that world. While the Spiritualist seeks communications from spirits, the New Churchman deprecates them, meeting the question rationally and by the light of the new dispensation. Another difference is that Swedenborg does not ask that his revelations shall be received on his own authority. He declares that they are founded upon the only medium of truth, the Bible. He teaches, also, the divinity of the Lord Jesus Christ, that He is the only God, and the only proper object of worship. He gives a scientific system of doctrines founded upon immutable law, and directing the inquiring mind in the true way, bids it by its own reason, and in freedom judges whether it be good or evil. From this it will be seen that the New Churchman is directly opposed to the Spiritualists. The one believes in the Lord Jesus Christ, the other does not. One accepts the Holy Scriptures as the inspired word of God, while the other rejects it, and believes that all men are inspired, placing the communication of spirits above the revelations of God. The New Church teaches that the character is formed here, and remains essentially the same after death. The Spiritualist believes that evil is undeveloped good, and that this life determines nothing. The New Church believes it wrong to seek intercourse with spirits, but the Spiritualists make it the source of all their instruction. There is nothing of value in Spiritualism which the New Church does not possess, while by its superior knowledge it makes all things plain.

Board of Foreign Missions.

The annual sermon for the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church was preached last evening in the Fifth-avenue Presbyterian Church, corner of Nineteenth-street, by the Pastor, Rev. John Hall. The edifice was excessively crowded, so that many persons were obliged to stand. The services were commenced with reading the Scriptures and prayer by Rev. Dr. Bratty, of Ohio; after which Rev. Dr. Irving, Secretary of the Board, read the thirty-first annual report, in which it was set forth that the missions of that organization are found among the Jews and the Indian tribes of this country; the Chinese in California; the Romanists of Brazil and the United States of Colombia; in Japan, China, Siam, among the Laos and in India; in Liberia and Corisco in Africa. In these countries the Board has 79 foreign missionaries, 4 missionary physicians, 23 ordained native and licentiate preachers, 17 assistant missionaries from this country, besides the wives of missionaries; native helpers, 184—or in all a force of 370. There are 43 organized churches, with a membership of over 1,600; to these, as far as reported, have been added in the past year nearly 300 communicants. The missions of the Board have been reinforced during the year by 11 ordained ministers, one licentiate, one physician and 111 assistant missionaries; of these 18 were new laborers. Two ministers have been removed by death, Rev. A. G. Simonton, of Brazil, and Rev. Ieshere Das, of India; the former a one missionary, the other a native minister, but both well qualified and at an age when seemingly best fitted for great usefulness in their respective fields. Mrs. Noyes, of Canton, was also called to her rest soon after reaching her station. Two native brethren have been ordained in India, and two licensed to preach the Gospel, and one in Siam. In the schools of various grades are 3,150 children, all more or less brought under Gospel influences. What is encouraging in this department is the large number of female attending schools in India; one of the many evidences of change for the better in that land. The receipts of the Board have been $265,808; the expenditures, with the debt of last year of $35,472, have been $312 928, leaving a balance against the treasury of $27,356. The gifts of the children of our Church for this cause were unexempled in her history, amounting to $45,340. The sum of $50,700 has been expended for extra exchange. The monetary derangement of our country interferes greatly with the progress of the missionary work. Amid so much that is cheering in the work abroad, so much that is inspiriting in Christ's providential movements among the nations of the earth, so much that tells of preparation and advance for his reign of righteousness in our earth, it is sad that the Board has again to close the year in debt, but which confronts the Committee as they act upon the estimates of the coming year. If this debt could but be removed and the Board go forward at the beginning of a new year, unincumbered, and free from such a depressing load, much more could be done for the Master and for the perishing. But as the cause is His and must advance, He can call forth, in His own way and time, the sanctified wealth of His people and give a quickened impulse to the onward missionary movements of the age, until His way shall be known upon earth, His saving health among all nations.

After another hymn had been sung, Dr. Hall announced his text—Isaiah ii., 2:

"And it shall come to pass in the last days, that the mountain of the Lord's house shall be established in the top of the mountains, and shall be exalted above the hills: and all nations shall flow unto it."

The sermon was an able exposition of God's plan for the conversion of the world, and a powerful argument in favor of foreign missions as a means to that end. It was the duty of the Church to support, liberally, these worthy enterprises. In conclusion, an earnest appeal was made for subscriptions with which to cancel the debt of the Board.

Anniversary of the New-York Bible Society—Annual Report—Addresses.

The Anniversary meeting of the New-York Bible Society was held at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Twenty-second-street and Fourth-avenue, last evening. The exercises commenced with singing and prayer, after which Mr. Alfred Edwards, Secretary of the Society, read the annual report, which sets forth that the year has been one of more than common interest in both the home and foreign field. The statements received from Europe, South America and Asia were of the most encouraging nature. Copies of the Bible had been freely circulated in those countries and in Austria. The report makes mention of the late war in Austria, and as one of the results, refers to the religious liberty now enjoyed by the people, and the declaration of Francis Joseph that the Concordat of Rome enbas be dissolved. The report also alludes to the progress made by the Society in distributing the Bible in Siberia, which has lately been done with the consent of the Government of that country. In South America there was a growing demand for the Scriptures. In Japan the people were beginning to manifest an intense interest in Bible truths, and copies had been found who encourage the translation of the Bible from the English into the Chinese. The Paris Exposition had been a potent means in advancing the work of the Society. Just outside the main building a small structure was erected, from which 3,000 tracts and 3,000,000 Bibles, printed in different languages, were issued and given to the visitors. With reference to the home work the report states that the Committee and agents have distributed the Bible among the residents of New-York City, and continued systematic visits in fourteen wards, 63,283 families were visited, and 11,367 volumes of the Bible and Testament distributed. The Marine Committee had continued their visits to vessels, both American and foreign, and supplied the officers and crews with copies of the Bible. Emigrant ships had also been attended to by the same Committee. In every department of the Society the characteristic most to be delighted in was the earnest purposes of the agents to accomplish the object sought. The Bible was not sold, but given away. The report gives a favorable account of the doings of the Military Committee who have circulated thousands of copies of the Scriptures through the agency of the Medical Purveyor of the Army. Since January, 1867, the Society has distributed 86,943 Bibles and Testaments. The receipts amounted to $22,000, and the disbursements to $21,500.

Rev. Mr. Jackson who, for the past seven years has been engaged in missionary work in India, under the direction of the M. E. Society, was then introduced. He gave an interesting account of the manner in which the Bible was received by the Hindoos and Mohammedans, and also gave a description of the religion observed by these classes. While the Hindoos had many forms of religion, the Mohammedans had but one form. Great success had been achieved among the Hindoos by the Missionaries, considerable opposition had been met with among the Mohammedans, inasmuch as some of the number had carefully studied the Bible for the purpose of refuting its teachings. Mr. Jackson closed by calling attention to the great and important duty of continuing the work of the Society in India.

Rev. Dr. Holdrich, of the Bible Society, was the next speaker. He spoke of the work that had been achieved and yet remained to be achieved by the Society, and said that while the community were looking to the interests of foreign lands, they should not forget their home interests.

The exercises closed with singing and the benediction.

Sunday School Anniversaries.

The New-York Sunday School Missionary Union will hold its anniversary meetings to-morrow. Should the day prove favorable over one hundred schools will participate. Thirty places of meeting are named in the programme. In these the children will assemble at 2:30 P. M. There will be addresses by distinguished clergymen and laymen, singing of anniversary hymns, &c., will occupy the hour and a half allotted to these exercises. After which the schools will again form in procession, return to their own rooms and partake of refreshments provided by their teachers and friends.

At the annual meeting of the Society, at 7:30 P. M., in the Reformed Church, Twenty-third-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, a report of the operations of the Union during the past year will be presented by the Corresponding Secretary. There will be singing by a choir of children, and addresses by Rev. John Hall, D.D., Rev. H. D. Ganse, and Rev. J. T. Duryea, D. D. The occasion promises to be one of unusual interest.

BUILDING IN NEW-YORK.

The New Ledger Establishment—The Park Bank—Rapid Expansion of the City—Other Buildings in Process of Erection.

When we consider the overcrowded state of our metropolitan population, and the limited accommodation afforded in the way of buildings commensurate with the demands of the public, it is a consummation devoutly to be wished that all those who have any idle cash lying by should invest it in constructing buildings as rapidly as possible, both for business and private purposes. Since January last business in the building line has been conducted in this City more extensively than it ever was before, and large and commodious blocks of houses have sprung up here and there, as if by enchantment. Particularly is this the case in the upper part of the City, where all the ingenuity and talent of the architectural mind have been brought into action in developing, as nearly as possible, the most perfect and chaste *ensembles* in the art. Up to and including April 30, three hundred and forty-six sets of plans have been submitted to the Inspector of Buildings, and these embraced some seven hundred houses which are nearly all now in course of construction. Two magnificent buildings that have been lately added to the list of marble palaces are especially worthy of description. These are the elegant and substantial structures now occupied by the New-York *Ledger*, which reflects the highest credit on the taste and enterprise of Mr. Bonner, and the equally stylish and solid Park Bank, which is now in an advanced stage toward completion.

The Ledger Building.

Any one passing the corner of Spruce and William streets, and beholding the new Ledger Building for the first time, could not fail to be struck with its exquisite symmetry and chasteness of design. There is nothing heavy or cumbrous about the exterior of the building, and the proprieties of proportion and finish have been so well conceived and carried out that the artistic eye may linger on the beautiful structure, without detecting anything that would offend the taste. The building is constructed of the best quality of white marble, and occupies the space of a full lot and a half, gore shaped. It has 20 feet front on William-street, 100 on Spruce-street, and a rear depth of 48 feet from the latter street. It has a front of 97 feet on Spruce-street, and one of 24 feet on William-street, with a rear width of 47 feet. The elevation above the level of the sidewalk is about 79 feet. The basement, which is 16 feet high, is below the sidewalk, and is used as the press-room. The first story is divided into three stores; the second story is set apart as the editorial and mailing rooms, the former being fitted up with much elegance and taste. The third story is composed of offices to rent, as is also the fourth, while the fifth story is occupied as the composing room, which is exceedingly well ventilated and lighted. The walls of the building are more than ordinarily thick, the exterior being a foot thick, or one-fourth more than is usual, and are heavily lined with brick. Much care has been directed toward making the building fire-proof, and the architect has succeeded remarkably well. Iron enters largely into the composition of the interior. The window-casings are made of the best iron, and the brick material of the floors rests on immense iron girders. The roof is supported by large iron beams, with brick between, and in the middle of each story the ceiling is supported by skeleton-column pillars. Entrance to the editorial rooms is effected from William-street. In one corner of the last-mentioned rooms is Mr. Bonner's office, in the rear of which are the proof-readers', counting and mail rooms, together with an apartment where back numbers of the *Ledger* are kept in pigeon-holer. Such is, in short, a brief but imperfect description of one of the most unique and well-ordered establishments in New-York, and the visitor will be amply repaid by a look through the building, particularly if he should succeed in having the polite and gentlemanly proprietor for his *cicerone*. The press-room is, without doubt, one of the finest and best adapted for the purpose to which it is devoted in the City. It is fitted up with four of Hoe's and four of Taylor's eight drum cylinder presses, with an engine made by Andrews, together with a capacious and powerful Harrison Boiler.

The Park Bank.

The structure, which is now rapidly approaching completion under skilled and able workmen, carefully watched over and instructed by Mr. Thomas, the architect, will be, perhaps, the finest establishment of the kind, either on this continent or in Europe. The foundations are thirty feet below Broadway. From the commencement of the foundation to the extent of fourteen feet below the curb line the walls are composed of solid blue stone of about eight feet in thickness. Under the safety deposit vault the foundation is twenty-four by forty-nine feet of solid masonry, and twenty-four feet high. The vault has solid walls of granite two feet thick, carefully secured with heavy iron doors, which one would imagine, if not all forth, in his own way and time, the sanctified wealth of His people and give a quickened impulse to the onward missionary movements of the age, until His way shall be known upon earth, His saving health among all nations.

The bank is a large dressing room, and also a kitchen and dining room. The front part of the building on Broadway, has eight feet depth of cellar and ten of basement. The first story is 17 feet high, the second the same, the third 16, the fourth 15, and the upper 31 clear to the roof. On Ann-street, the basement and cellar are of the same depth as those on Broadway, the first story 18, the second 12, the third 14 feet high. On the Broadway first story are two offices fitted up with fire-proof safes, and each 20 by 50 feet. Rooms of large dimensions are in the second, third, fourth and fifth stories. The three Ann street stories have also large rooms to rent. A space 12 feet in width leads up from the first floors. The roof is an elongated dome, and is entirely composed of iron and thick plate glass, and is constructed so as to throw a flood of light on the interior. Medallion representations of Science, Art, Industry and Justice gracefully adorn the corners of the domes. A balcony edges the east and south sides of the main room, which is exquisitely fitted up with marble counters, desks, costly carpets and various other objects calculated to please the eye as well as refined taste. A mammoth fire-proof safe is one of the chief objects of interest in the banking room. It is sixty-six high, by 50, and is divided into compartments in keeping with the important office which it is designed to fill. It is constructed so as to be thoroughly burglar-proof. The Directors' room is in the rear of the second story. There is also a reception room on the Broadway side. The material used in the construction of the building is Tuckahoe white marble. The Roman Corinthian style of architecture is adhered to on the Broadway front as far as the first story, and thence to the edge of the roof it is the Grecian-Corinthian style. The roof is Mansard, with large corner windows. A flight of marble steps entering a hall 12 feet wide will compose the grand or principal entrance to the building. A portico extending four feet beyond the street-front overtops the entrance. This portico is surmounted by statuary and has an imposing elevation and appearance. All the windows and doors of the building are to be furnished with plate glass, and steam is to be used to heat it throughout. The front on Broadway measures fifty-nine feet four inches, and the building has a depth of 159 feet, together with an L in Ann-street of eighty feet and Broadway front of two stories high above cellar and basement. The total height is 104 feet from the cellar floor to the apex of the roof. The building is three stories, cellar and basement, in Ann-street.

Up-Town Buildings on Broadway.

An elegant and substantial block of buildings is now in course of erection in Broadway, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth-streets, by Mr. Edwin Coyt, of which Mr. Thomas is the architect. The buildings will extend 110 feet 7 inches on Broadway, from the north-west corner, 138 feet 9 inches on Eighteenth-street. The block will be divided into five stores thus: the corner will be a double store of 55 feet 2 inches in Broadway and 113 feet 6 inches on Eighteenth-street. Two other stores on Broadway, each to be 27 feet 8 inches, by 116 feet deep. On Eighteenth-street, in the rear of the corner store, will be a basement store for first class, and all the new improvements known to modern science will be made in them, regardless of expense. The basements and first story fronts will be of iron column capitals, cornices, &c., and thence to the top, of pure white East Chester marble. The design is the composite and Ionic, with columns, pilasters, carved caps, cornices, balconies, moulded arches and carved key-stones, the whole being surmounted with an elegant carved cornice and balustrade with pediment and urns complete. The basement is to be 13 feet high; first story, 17 feet; second, 15 feet 6 inches; third, 14 feet; fourth, 13 feet, and fifth, 12 feet. All the buildings are to be thoroughly plastered throughout, and heated by steam. They will be furnished with plate-glass, and all the wood-work for the interior is to be of native hard material, such as oak, walnut and chestnut. The floors will be yellow pine, laid in strips. The cost of the whole block will be between $750,000 and $800,000. The contractors for the iron work are Messrs. B. and W. W. Cornell; the mason work, J. L. Conover, the marble work, Masterton & Hall, and the carpenter work, Tribit & Hardley, by days' work.

The National Shooting Festival—Meeting at the Germania Assembly Rooms.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of those interested in the shooting festival to be held in June next in this City, took place yesterday afternoon in the gaily decorated Germania Assembly Rooms, Bowery, pursuant to a call from prominent citizens. The life-sized pictures of Washington, and of Gens. Grant, Sheridan and Sherman, decorated the walls, on which were also spirited inscriptions, such as

"A hard eye and a steady hand
Guard our right and Fatherland."

A great many ladies occupied the front seats. The meeting was called to order at 3 o'clock, by Mr. Stephen, President of the Schützen-bund. Mr. Stephen delivered a short speech, in which he remarked that, all the preparations having been so far made, the object of the meeting was to lay before the citizens of the City of New-York an account of the work done already, and to ask their sympathy and cooperation for the work to be done yet. He then presented Theo. Sperwag, Esq., for President, and Gen. Shaler for Vice-President, who were elected by acclamation.

About sixty delegates from thirty different societies, (Singers, Turners, Schützen, Militia and Benevolent societies,) presented their credentials, after which the following resolutions, proposed by a committee of five, were read in German by Gen. Shaler, and in English by Gen. Shaler, and carried unanimously:

Resolved, That we perfectly agree with the object and expediency of a National Shooting Festival, and should regard it on the part of the American Sharpshooters a deviation from their duty, should they not attend in it at the time of the Chicago Festival, if they would not try to do all in their power for the successful end to be attained, and to justify the intentions of the American "Schützenbund" as well as of all the friends and promoters of their cause.

Resolved, That in appealing to the good sense and patriotism of our fellow-citizens we hope to receive their kind assistance in the work begun, and firmly rely on their cooperation before and during the festival.

Resolved, That we address ourselves especially to all clubs and organizations, civil and military, as we are well aware of their participation and cooperation the projected enterprise will receive that truly social and national character which it is intended to have.

Resolved, That the meeting assembled in this mass meeting, pledge ourselves to work for the future success and final success of the "Third American Schützen Festival," and that we will canvass it among our friends and give all such information which may lead to a perfect understanding of our affairs, and secure the confidence of the public.

Resolved, That, considering the great difficulties which naturally embarrass all social enterprises of such character and magnitude, we approve the preliminary arrangements already made; but would suggest that, by a more numerous and thorough organization, as well as by a greater participation of the public in regard to the direction and administration of affairs, mutual confidence may be strengthened, differences of opinion settled, and existing defects amended.

Resolved, That we hereby publicly tender our sincere thanks to those of our fellow-citizens, and to such societies and organizations as have by the subscription of shares, the bestowing of honorary prizes, and otherwise given real and unmistakable proof of their sympathy with and encouragement in our enterprise; also to all those newspapers and periodicals in America and Europe that have shown an interest in our cause and introduced it with friendship and impartiality to the public.

Oswald Ottendorfer, Esq., editor of the *Staats Zeitung*, was the first speaker. He made an eloquent appeal, and was responded to enthusiastically.

Dr. Bauer, of Brooklyn, followed. He said that the sharp-shooters originated about the year 1400, and ever since that time have been identified with the idea of freedom; peaceful in peace, but enemies of oppression and oppressors.

After similar remarks by Messrs. Stephan, Dr. Sauer and others, the following letter of Mayor Hoffman was read:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, N. Y., May 1.

To the Executive Committee of the American Sharpshooters Society, P. F. Stiefel, President, Mr. Morgenthau, Secretary.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to attend the meeting at Germania Hall, on the third instant, in favor of the Third American National Shooting Festival, to be held in this City, for which I thank you. I regret only to inform you that it will not be possible for me to be present. At the same time, I cannot refrain from giving expression to the very great interest I take in your proposed festival, officially and personally. I am glad that this "National affair" is to take place in the great commercial city of the Union, and I am confident your friends, in all sections of the country, North, South, East and West, will receive such a welcome as the generous people of a great city know how to give. Gathering "sharp-shooters" from every State in the Union, to engage in a friendly contest for honorable prizes, in the midst of profound peace, and in the presence of tens of thousands of their fellow-citizens, cannot but be attended with excellent results. It will encourage unity and fraternity among all our citizens representing every nationality, and give evidence, if any is needed, that "love for the Fatherland is not incompatible with respect for the law." It will gather together thousands of native and adopted citizens, members now of one nation, and will give to such as are American-born an opportunity to know and learn some of the customs and pleasures of those, who, although they have left the "Fatherland," still love and cherish its memories; and this knowledge must lead to more widespread liberality of sentiment with reference to those national practices and habits, which are as harmless here as they are universal at home. I beg to assure you, gentlemen, that I will be very happy in any way in my power, to assist you in making your Festival a success.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

After letters from Gen. Burger and Fredk. Kapp, Esq., had been read, and after passing a vote of thanks to the presiding officers, the meeting adjourned.

The Suppression of Gambling.

Office of the Association for the Prevention of Gambling, No. 97 Nassau-street, New-York.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Association, having for its exclusive purpose the prevention of the ruinous vice of gambling, requires the patronage of all who feel themselves interested in a work so salutary and benevolent; since the secret of its power is in the millions of money stealthily obtained for its support—the means of our business community. The energetic labors of the Association thus far, during the present year, have been productive of highly beneficial results. The number of those addicted to the vice has been materially lessened, and the gains of the avaricious proprietors of gambling places greatly reduced. Our reports have had a beneficial effect upon a number of employes, who have been retained by their employers with humane admonitions against the practices of gambling, and also upon many others, informed of the several discharges as well as reprimands. Such information of the employers to whom we have reported, and the benefit of the Association to them—for obvious reasons cannot be given to the public. Indeed, the officers of the Association learn quite as much from gambling employes and gambling proprietors of the disastrous effect of the efforts making by the Association against them as they need to know.

Staggering already, if the monster-vice can be yet more vigorously handled, the officers feel assured that, with blow after blow, such as already given, of its final downfall; but the means of the Association are limited, and we do, therefore, earnestly appeal to all engaged in business in the City, to patronize our untiring efforts in the good cause.

ROWLAND R. WEST, President.
J. B. Sturges, Secretary.

The Patchogue Tragedy.

The domestic difficulty which occurred at Patchogue on Tuesday has assumed a new feature. It is now alleged that Willetts was not in the bedchamber of Gardiner's wife when her husband stabbed both of them, but was standing in the store in conversation with the woman. Gardiner was arrested on Saturday, and gave bonds for his appearance at the May term of the Court of Sessions.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

At the Morgue.—There was brought to the Morgue yesterday, from the foot of Warren-street, North River, the body of an unknown man, aged about 33, 5 feet 8 inches in height, and with brown hair. He had on a black frock coat, black vest, black cassimere pantaloons, white knit drawers, two fancy plaid shirts, white undershirt and boots. The body was too much decomposed to be placed in the Morgue. There was also brought to the Morgue yesterday, from the foot of Nineteenth-street, East River, the body of an unknown man, aged about 30 years, 5 feet 9 inches in height, with brown hair and sandy moustache. He had on a black frock business coat, pantaloons and vest, two plaid shirts (one worn), a gray undershirt, a black necktie, red flannel drawers and boots. His body was too much decomposed to be placed in the Morgue.

A Correction.—In an account of the robbery of Wm. L. Garvey, No. 275 Mulberry-street, it was stated that Wm. Kelly, arrested for the offence, was the famous prize-fighter known as "Australian Kelly." This information was derived from presumably authentic sources, but has proved to be entirely erroneous. "Australian Kelly" is a much older man than the Kelly arrested for the robbery of Garvey, and does not bear any personal resemblance to him. The prize-fighting Kelly has never been arrested for any graver offence than intoxication, and is said to be as respectable as any of his class.

A Valise Stolen.—Saturday a boy, named Morris Hogan, was employed by Rev. C. C. Wallace to carry his valise to one of the depots. Not appearing at the specified time and place, he was searched for and arrested by Officer Schenck. The valise could not be found, and Hogan said it had been stolen from him by another boy, named Neil McGinley. Upon this accusation the latter was also arrested, and yesterday both prisoners were remanded by Justice Dodge until this morning.

Suicide of an Octogenarian.—James Watson, occupying, with his wife, the second floor of No. 219 West Twenty-eighth-street, and a native of New-York, where he was born 83 years ago, yesterday committed suicide by severing the jugular vein with a razor. Coroner Schirmer was notified, and will hold an inquest this morning.

The Five Points House of Industry.—The anniversary exercises of the Five Points House of Industry will take place in the chapel of the institution, No. 155 Worth-street, on Wednesday and Thursday next, beginning at 2:30 P. M. each day.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A Modern Jack Sheppard.—On the night of the 27th of July last the office of Reuben Voss, No. 193 York-street, was entered by burglars, who succeeded in blowing open a safe by means of gunpowder and stealing an amount of money therefrom. A few days afterward the Police of the Forty-second Precinct arrested a young man named James McDermott, who was subsequently convicted of the crime in the Court of Sessions, (before Judge Dikeman,) and sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year. McDermott had been confined in the Penitentiary about two months, when he made his escape one night and returned to his former haunts in the Second Ward and in this City. He was often seen by the Police, loafing about the corner of Front and Gold streets, but before an officer could approach to secure him he would manage to escape. On Saturday evening, however, Officer Gregory, of the Forty-second Precinct, succeeded in catching him, but not until McDermott had made a desperate resistance. The prisoner was locked up in a cell in the Station-house corner of York and Jay streets, but he remained there for a comparatively short time only. It seems that after being locked up he wrenched an iron hook off the wall, which contains the sewer-pipe, and with it broke the lock from the cell door and walked out into the corridor. He then pried a rear door open and escaped into the street, and from there to parts unknown. McDermott is about 20 or 21 years of age and a glass-blower by occupation—that is, when he is employed honestly.

The Body of a Drowned Man Described by the Police.—On Saturday evening the body of an unknown man drifted ashore at the foot of South Ninth-street, E. D. The following is the description given of it by a Sergeant of the Forty-fifth Precinct:

"Deceased is about five feet six inches in height, with long dark hair, and whiskers all over his face—dressed in dark pants, dark knit jacket and flannel shirt, blue flannel shirt over it, flannel drawers, light vest, large boots, thirty cents in pockets, and a bottle of whisky—appears to be an Irishman." The body was very much decomposed, and had probably been in the water two months.

Serious Accident to an old Man.—An old man named William Clark, while under the influence of liquor on Saturday evening, fell upon the pavement in Garrison-street, and was severely cut about the head. He was removed to the York-street Station-house, attended by Dr. Gilfillan, and subsequently conveyed to the City Hospital. His injuries are said to be severe.

Charged with Grand Larceny.—Isabella Board, aged fourteen years, was arrested on Saturday afternoon by an officer of the Forty-third Precinct, on the charge of grand larceny. It is alleged that the prisoner stole $60 from the trunk of Margaret Brown, who resides at No. 41 Hamilton-avenue. The accused will be arraigned before Justice Cornwell this morning.

Violation of the Excise Law.—Maria Hodson was arrested on Saturday night by Officer Mitchell, of the Forty-second Precinct, on the charge of violating the Excise law by selling liquor without a license at No. 109 Sands-street. This is the fourth offence, of a similar nature, committed by the prisoner. She was held to answer.

Miscellaneous.—John R. Ferguson was taken into custody on Saturday by Officer Utter, of the Forty-first Precinct, on the charge of "cruelty to animals," preferred by Alderman Thorne, of the Third Ward. It is charged that the prisoner on Friday had purchased a horse in New-York, and bringing the animal to this city tied it to a post in Court-street, and left it without food all night and yesterday until he was arrested. Justice Cornwell will hear the case to-day.....The dead bodies of three infants were found in various parts of the city yesterday, but no clue could be obtained to the identity or whereabouts of the mothers. The Coroner will investigate the cases.....A youngster named John Armstrong was arrested and locked up on Saturday, charged with having stolen two clocks from Alex. Goldsmith, of No. 184 Navy-street; and Peter Murphy was locked up on the charge of having attempted to steal from Gardiner's feed store, at No. 16 Atlantic-street.....The Supreme Court Circuit has adjourned for the term.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE

Senator Drake's Address to the Radical Union Men of Missouri.

Hon. Charles D. Drake, in his address to the Radicals of Missouri, says that the great and vital question in this year's campaign in that State, is whether loyal men shall govern Missouri, or rebels, rebel sympathizers and bushwhackers shall govern it. He urges them to organize for the contest, and to remember that the opposition are crafty, watchful and active. Continuing, he says:

You will probably have perceived that these remarks refer not only to the coming election of officers in our State, but to that great question upon which, in November next, you are to vote—impartial suffrage. The pendency of this question there is the principal occasion of this address. I wish to commune with you, my political associates, on that important subject, and, if I can, to bring all your minds to the confidences of my own upon it. With the utmost sincerity I say to you, that I believe the honor of the loyal men of Missouri involved in this great matter; two ways involved: first in meeting the issue fairly and squarely; and secondly, in sustaining impartial suffrage.

On this first point, I do earnestly protest against any attempt, come whence it may, to avoid the issue, or to put it out of sight, or to ignore it. It was put before the people by a Legislature in both branches of which the Radicals had an overwhelming majority, and we cannot with honor do otherwise than meet it. I am prepared to meet it. I am ready to go before the people upon it. I am so because I believe it *right to give the ballot to the negro, and wrong to deny it to him.* I am so because, freed from the bondage of slavery, he should be freed from the bondage of caste. I am so because as a freeman he ought to have, as you and I have, the means, through the ballot, of protecting and defending his personal, legal and political rights and privileges. I am so because he, as much as I, is a citizen of the United States, and should, as much as I, have all the franchises of a citizen. But especially I am so because he has every way proved himself loyal and true to his country, though it had never been to him a country of slavery. If ever patriotism marked a race, it marks the negro race in this land. If ever a race displayed patience, forbearance, fortitude, courage, fidelity and truth, that race has. If ever a race showed itself worthy of full citizenship, that race has. Can these things be truthfully denied? If not, why should you not see the truth, and, seeing, act it out. Why persevere in injustice? Why continue a wrong? Why refuse to do right? Why in one clause of your Constitution disfranchise the defenders of your country, not for crime, but because God made them black? If you say that I helped to frame that Constitution in that shape, I answer that I did; but I answer further, that I was then, as much as now, for impartial suffrage; but the Convention believed that if it had been embodied in the Constitution, in the then state of public sentiment, our whole work would have been lost, and our State lost, too, to loyal control. The imminent demand of the hour was to bar rebels out from the control of Missouri, and it was deemed most important to secure that great point, and leave the rest to follow in due time. That was done. A Radical Legislature has put the question before you, whether or you will persist in excluding the loyal negro, along with the white rebel, from the ballot-box? When that negro asks you to permit him to vote, and points to his honorable discharge as a soldier of the Union against the rebellion as his claim, and you reject his request, you say to him, in effect, not in words, "Stand out there with traitors, for you are black!" When another, half white, stone blind from a rebel bullet, prefers the same petition, your reply is, "Stand out there with rebels, for you are a mulatto!" When still another, three-quarters white, comes with scarred visage to make the same appeal, and tells you that in this battle, under Grant, he fought side by side with your brother, or in that, under Sherman, he saved the life of your son, your answer, "Stand out there with that gang of graybacks, for you are a quadroon!" When still another, seven-eighths white, stumps along on his crutches to make the same request, and reminds you that he was maimed for life in defending your home, your wife and your little ones from the bloodthirsty bushwhackers, your response is, "Stand out there with those bushwhackers, for there is a 'visible admixture' of negro blood in your veins!"

Men of Missouri! is not this so? Is there any other pretext for the disfranchisement of those brave men but that of blood? You know there is not. Had they been *white* slaves would you, in giving them their freedom, have denied them the ballot? You know you would not. Do you now believe them morally or mentally unfit for it? You know you do not. Why, then, proscribe them as voters? You know that there is no other ground for it than prejudice—a mere unreasoning, senseless prejudice. You have been accustomed to regard them as inferior—so inferior that, though citizens, they ought not to have the common rights of other citizens. I have in past years known somewhat of that feeling, but, thank God, I have outlived it, as I trust you have. I cannot face my conscience and longer cherish or permit such a feeling. Upon the commonest and plainest grounds of humanity, generosity, Christian magnanimity and simple right, I appeal to you to banish that hateful prejudice and do justice to your colored fellow-man for all his truth and courage and fidelity to you and your country.

History presents no such spectacle of a race long held in bondage and suddenly emancipated making such earnest and steady efforts to prove themselves worthy of their freedom, as the negroes, old and young, of the former slave States are now making. In the face of every obstacle which cruelty, tyranny, and revenge dare to